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PREFACE.

AMONGST the many existing works dealing with our charming river, there is not one which, whilst being cheap and handy, names the various riverside objects in such an order that a stranger may readily identify them without further assistance. Our effort has been to provide such a guide, and we believe that our plan of describing the places in parallel columns corresponding to the banks to the right and left of the river *when going up*, and in arranging them with some regard to their relative positions, will go a long way towards the fulfilment of our intention. The right and left banks of a river are generally understood to be those to the right and left of a person going *down* stream; but as we have taken the river *upwards*, we have considered it advisable, in order to avoid confusion, to give the places on the right or left as then seen.

The practical portion of the information contained in the following pages has been derived from actual observation, supplemented by the personal experience and knowledge of several helpful friends, of whom we may especially thank Mr. James Powell, author of "Camp Life on the Weser" and "Our Boating Trip from Bordeaux to Paris," for his valuable camping and boating notes; Mr. P. H. Jones, so widely known as "The Boy Jones," of the *Field*, for his revision of matters piscatorial; and Mr. J. J. Manley, M.A., author of "Notes on Fish and Fishing" and "Notes on Game and Game Shooting," for his assistance in a variety of ways—historical, piscatorial, botanical, and general—which their long and intimate acquaintance with the river has rendered them peculiarly fitted to give.

The few blank pages at the end are intended for the recording or noting during a trip of such matters as are of especial interest or likely to be of future value.

The greatest care and labour have been bestowed on this work to insure accuracy, but for all that errors may have crept in, and we shall esteem it a great favour to have any such pointed out for correction in future editions; and we shall be pleased to send a clean copy of either the present or the next edition of our book—whichever is preferred—in exchange for copy containing the rectification of mistakes or practical suggestions for the improvement of the work.

THE EDITOR.

THE

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THE UPPER THAMES.

**** The Columns correspond to the banks to the right and left of a person when going up stream.*

SURREY.

Richmond.—This, one of the prettiest and healthiest suburbs of London, is situated some 10 miles from the Waterloo station of the London and South Western Railway, and has a population of a trifle over 15,000. It can also be reached by steamboat during the summer months, one going daily from London Bridge to Hampton, and by North London, Metropolitan, or London, Chatham, and Dover lines, the journey by rail occupying from a half to one hour.

For those who prefer *coaching* it down to Richmond, the "Old Times" Virginia Water coach leaves Hatchett's "White Horse Cellars," Piccadilly, every day at 10.45, and arrives at the "Greyhound," Richmond, one hour later.

This town, which is one of the favourite home holiday resorts of Londoners, can boast of a very respectable antiquity, as, prior to the time of Henry VII., who conferred on it its present cognomen of Richmond, from his earldom, it was known as Sheen, which title (signifying "beautiful" in German) is still preserved by the district at the eastern entrance to the magnificent park,

MIDDLESEX.

Twickenham Park, &c.—Leaving Isleworth and Sion House behind, and nearly opposite the "Castle" Hotel, Richmond, is Twickenham Park. Some little distance up stream is Marble Hill, whence good views of the surrounding landscape can be obtained.

There are some excellent swims for roach and dace along this side of the river up to Eel Pie Island.

Richmond Bridge.—This bridge is a picturesque stone structure, and consists of five arches.

Twickenham. — This riverside town, so intimately associated with Pope and Walpole, is distant from Waterloo Station, by the London and South Western line, about 11½m., the journey occupying half-an-hour, and

which, by the way, was enclosed by Charles I. The ancient palace, which is reputed to have been of much splendour, and which stood on the green, was the residence of several of our monarchs at various times and under varying circumstances; for here it was that Henry VII. held a grand jousting meeting, and Queen Elizabeth was placed in durance vile during the short reign of her sister, while Henry VIII. and Cardinal Wolsey also made it a place of frequent residence. Both Henry VII. and Elizabeth died in Richmond.

Should the visitor have time to spare, he will find a comfortable reading room, well supplied, in the Quadrant, the subscription being very moderate. There has also been recently opened a free library, containing some 10,000 vols.

The *park* is some 8 miles in circumference, the actual area of ground being 2253 acres, and it is well-stocked with deer, pheasants, and rabbits, while from it many exceedingly pretty views of the Thames Valley can be obtained.

The *churches* are St. Mary Magdalen, Holy Trinity, St. John's, St. Matthias, the Roman Catholic church of St. Elizabeth, two Baptist chapels, and places of worship of the Congregational, Independent, Presbyterian, Primitive Methodist, and Wesleyan bodies, the last-named having a training college on Richmond Hill. The parish church, which certainly can boast of no architectural beauty, being built of red brick, contains some interesting and curious monuments. Here lie E. Kean, Thomson (author of "The Seasons"), Robert Cotton, and others, and among the statues is one by Flaxman. It is but an indifferent specimen of this artist's abilities, however. Dean Swift once lived at Richmond.

There is a *theatre* on the green, but the class of entertainment provided is usually very mediocre.

On passing through the bridge, and at the bend of the river, are the

the station is a ¼m. distant from the river. It is also in communication with the London, Chatham, and Dover system, but the journey is more roundabout and tedious. The population numbers a little over 11,000. Though on the opposite shore, and originally some 2m. distant from Richmond, Twickenham may now almost be called a suburb of Richmond, the houses, most of them quite new, extending nearly to Teddington.

The town of Twickenham is a long straggling place, extending for over two miles along the river's shore, but with hardly any river frontage, in the direction of Teddington and Bushey. Twickenham Park was once the property of Sir Francis Bacon. The well-known mansion of Strawberry Hill, famous as being the residence, firstly, of Horace Walpole, and afterwards of the Countess Waldegrave, is still standing, shorn of its former glory, and only noteworthy from its being the *rendezvous* of men of letters in times past. It was in 1842 that the celebrated Strawberry Hill collection was scattered under the auctioneer's hammer. In 1715 the poet Pope took up his residence at Twickenham, and for many years the villa with the grotto stood, but in 1807 the former was razed by Lady Howe, and of the grotto not much now remains. Twickenham is also noted as having been the residence for many years of the Orleans Princes during the Second Empire. The house is now converted into a club. Here various fetes, &c., open to members and their friends, are held during the season. Sir Godfrey Kneller spent the latter years of his life at Twickenham.

Of *amusements* there are but few, but the town contains a library and reading room, an assembly room at the Town Hall, a lecture hall (the Montpellier), and an "Economic Museum," the last named being open on Wednesdays and Saturdays free. On the road leading to Hampton are the Police Orphanage and

magnificent grounds of the Duke of Buccleuch. Near here oarsmen can land, and, leaving their boat in charge of one or other of the numerous watermen, make the ascent of the hill, when they will be rewarded by some of the finest scenery imaginable. To the right of the prospect, looking from the terrace on Richmond Hill, can be seen the towers of Windsor Castle, while, on a clear day, beyond the Chilterns, Runnymede, and Chertsey, can be discerned the Buckinghamshire Hills. To the left are the Surrey Downs, and to the east Harrow and Highgate, with the lower reaches of the Thames.

The charge for flies is 2s. 6d. per hour, for one to four persons; and for *boats* the charges are, for one to four persons, 1s. the first hour and 6d. after; for six, 1s. 6d. and 1s.; for eight, 3s. and 2s. 6d., including a man; or by the day, 8s., 10s., or 15s., according to the number to be accommodated.

The *fishing* in this tidal portion of the river is often very good, the dace at certain seasons on the shallows affording excellent sport, and fishermen and punts are easily obtainable.

The *fishermen* are: H. Mansell, G. Howard, C. Brown, J. Mansell, H. Howard, G. Platt, J. Brain, and H. Wheeler, while all information will be afforded by the local Piscatorial Society, whose meetings are held at the "Station" Hotel.

Boats can be hired or housed at Wheeler and Sons, E. Messum and Sons, Landsdowne Boathouses; G. Messum, E. and H. Redknap's, W. and G. Platt, J. Glover, and J. Callis, many of whom are also builders.

The *hotel* accommodation is good; the best—and dearest—being the "Star and Garter," on the top of the hill, and from the windows of which house a splendid view of the surrounding country can be obtained. The "Queen's," is the next best; but good accommodation at a moderate rate can be obtained at the "Greyhound," the "Roebuck," and the "Talbot." Among *inns* there are the "King's Head," the "White Cross," the "Three Pigeons," the Carpenters' Almshouses; and at St. Margaret's, the Royal Naval Female School.

Of *churches* there is St. Mary's, a heavy looking building of red brick, with an exceedingly pretty ivy covered tower. The interior is like the exterior, very plain, but contains some interesting and ancient mural tablets. In the churchyard of St. Mary's lie the remains of Kitty Clive. The other places of worship are Holy Trinity and St. Stephen's churches, and a chapel each of the Congregationalist, Baptist, and Wesleyan denominations.

The hire for *flies* (which usually meet all the London trains during the summer months) is much the same as at RICHMOND (which *see*).

Fishing, much the same as at Richmond, but chub become more plentiful. The local *fishermen* are E. Finch, T. and J. Coxon, T. and H. Chamberlain, J. Brand, S. Mesley, W. Francis, R. Moffatt, and J. Hennessey.

For those who like *boating*, craft can be hired of Cooper at the Ferry, or of J. Coxon.

The tide flows here about two hours. Teddington lock is distant a little over a mile.

Of *hotels* there are, besides the "White Cross," on Eel Pie Island, the "King's Head" and the "Albany;" and of *inns* visitors have a good selection in "The Swan," "The Queen's Head," "The Two Sawyers," and "The George."

The distance from Oxford is 94m., from London (by water) 17½m., and from Richmond 2m.

Orleans House.—This house, noted as being the residence during the Second Empire of the members of the Orleans family, but which is now the property of the Orleans Club, is a prominent riverside object at Twickenham.

Glover's Island.—There is here extensive boathouse accommodation.

SURREY.

"Compasses," and the "Old Ship" to choose from.

The nearest *ferries* are at Petersham and Isleworth, and the nearest *lock* at Teddington, about 3m. up stream.

Richmond is distant from Oxford 96m. and from London Bridge (by water) 15½m.

Petersham. — This village, of some 700 inhabitants, stands at the foot of Richmond Hill, adjoining what is known as Petersham Park, which now forms a portion of the Richmond demesne. It is in connection with the London and South Western, North London, London, Chatham and Dover, and Metropolitan lines.

In the village are situated HAM HOUSE, the seat of the Dysart family.

MIDDLESEX.

Eel Pie Island.—A small islet, affording a good place for *oarsmen* and *campers* to picnic, there being a good hotel—the "White Cross." Fine views of Twickenham and Richmond Hills can be obtained from the island, which is only some 7 acres in extent.

Caution to Oarsmen, &c.—The river from opposite the Duke of Buccleuch's to Eel Pie Island is very shallow at low water, and the tide is rather sharp, and, as it is almost impossible to tow along the banks, oarsmen should always consult the daily papers for times of high water, and, if possible, avail themselves of the flood tide. *Camping* out is permitted on Eel Pie Island on payment of a small fee.

VIEW FROM EEL PIE ISLAND.

a school for resident children, erected by the late Earl Russell, some picturesque and ancient almshouses, endowed by an anonymous benefactor; and Ludbrook Park, a large hydropathic establishment.

Some years ago Petersham Lodge, which is reported to have been a favourite visiting place of Henry VIII., stood here, but on the amalgamation of Richmond and Petersham Parks, it was demolished

The village *church*, dedicated to St. Peter, a small structure built of red brick, was erected in 1505, and anciently a chapelry of the Merton priory, is in a splendid state of preservation. In it are some interesting monuments, and in the churchyard lie the remains of Sir Thomas Jenner and Captain Vancouver, the discoverer of Vancouver's Island. There is a Wesleyan chapel in the village.

Accommodation will be found at the "Dysart Arms" *inn*.

The nearest lock is at Teddington, 2m. up stream.

Ham House.—This mansion, one of the finest specimens of the Stuart period in existence, and now the residence of the Dysart family, is situated opposite Twickenham. The house, which takes its name from the neighbouring common, is so hidden by foliage that only the slightest glimpse can be obtained of it when passing up the Thames. The old mansion was built by Sir Thomas Vavasour in 1610. It is not open to the public. Ham House is distant about 1½m. from Richmond.

Teddington Lock.—This is the first, and one of the best locks on the river, being built of stone. The fall here ranges from 6in. in high tide to 5ft. 9in. in low water, the average being however 5ft. There is one large lock for big vessels, a small lock that will hold two pair-oars comfortably, and a set of rollers for light craft. It is as well to caution, at any rate, tyro boating men on entering a lock never to stand up in a boat, be it large or small. Keep the bow and

Pope's Villa.—The ornate cottage, which bears the name of "Pope's Villa," and now tenanted by Mr. Labouchere, M.P., is not the house wherein Pope wrote his verses and entertained his friends, but was erected in 1841. The grotto, however, to which the poet was especially partial, and on which he lavished much time and money, still partly remains to mark the weakness of a great man. Pope died here in 1744. There is a monument erected to the memory of Pope in Twickenham Church, where lie the remains of the poet's parents.

Strawberry Hill.—This mansion, immortalised by Walpole and other wits, stands between Twickenham and Teddington, and is easily distinguishable from the river (see TWICKENHAM).

Teddington.—This village, which is distant by rail, on the London and South-Western line, 13½m., is a pleasant and fast growing place of residence for City men, and has a population of 5000.

For those who prefer to *coach* it down to Teddington, there is the "Old Times" Virginia Water coach, which leaves Hatchett's, "White Horse Cellars," Piccadilly, every day, at 10.45. It is due at the Royal Oak, Teddington, at five minutes past twelve.

Teddington is supposed by the natives to have derived its name from the tide flowing no farther than here, but as this was not a fact, not much reliance can be placed on this story. Though known as Tide-end-town, the name is derived from the Saxon Totington, or Todynton, the home of the Todings. The town presents a very picturesque and rural appearance from the river. In the town is the Hampton Wick Cottage Hospital, a Mutual Literary Society and library, and a good Horticultural Association.

SURREY.

stern clear from obstacles, and do not approach either inlet or outlet sluice gates too closely; and, lastly, never under any circumstances become flurried; coolness saves time to yourself and others, and imparts confidence all round.

Camping Ground.—Campers can find a pitch on a meadow nearly opposite the island, about 1m. above Teddington lock. The fee is 2s. 6d. a night, or 5s. a week.

Kingston, which derives its name from the ancient stone on which the old Saxon kings were crowned (and which stone is now to be seen fenced round at the lower end of the market place) is on the main line of the South Western Railway, by which it is distant 12 miles from London, the journey occupying about half an hour. It is also connected with the North London and Metropolitan systems. The population, which is increasing, numbers about 17,000.

The "New Times" Guildford *Coach*, which leaves the "White Horse Cellars," Piccadilly, every day at 11 o'clock, reaches the "Griffin Tavern," Kingston, at eight minutes past twelve.

For those who like to make the journey of the Thames Valley by *steamboat*, the steamer "Thames," belonging to the Thames and Isis Steamboat Company, leaves Kingston Bridge every Monday at 11.45 a.m. for Oxford, returning on the following Friday evening. Passengers are taken for intermediate distances at proportionate fares. The 10.45 train from Waterloo to Kingston is the last one waited for by the boat. The steamer usually starts from near the "Sun" Hotel, commonly known as "Bond's," a walk of some ten minutes from the railway station.

The town, which is mentioned in Doomsday Book, was in early time a place of importance, and many Saxon and Roman remains have been found, but there is little now in

MIDDLESEX.

The parish *church* (St. Mary's) boasts of no beauty beyond its churchyard, which is very pretty and well ordered. Here are buried the remains of "Peggy" Woffington and the first John Walter of *The Times*, besides many other more or less celebrated personages, whose names are set forth in tablets on the walls of the church. There is also the district church of St. Peter and St. Paul, while Christchurch is a "Free Church."

The *fishing* about Teddington is good, the favourite spots being the Weir pool and in the bend of the stream above Twickenham, in which places dace, chub, roach, barbel, and large carp are to be obtained. Fine Thames trout are also occasionally caught in the weir pool, which also is the scene, during the autumn, of an active lampern fishery, the produce of which is sent to Holland as bait for sea fishing.

The local *fishermen* are J. and W. Baldwin, J. and B. Stevens, and J., F., and A. Kemp.

For *boating* men J. Messenger and Simmonds supply or house all kinds of craft.

Teddington is the first *lock* on the Thames, and in making the journey to Oxford by boat there are no fewer than thirty-two of these locks to be passed through. The tide runs up to the weir, and flows for an hour.

Of *hotels*, the "Anglers," on the river side, and the "Clarence," near the railway station, are the best. There is also the "King's Head" *inn*.

Teddington is distant from Oxford 93m., from London (by water) 18½m., and from Twickenham 1m.

Kingston Bridge.—Kingston is united with the opposite shore by a five arched bridge of stone, which was erected in 1828. A little distance down stream is also the Kingston railway bridge.

the general well-to-do air of the place, to denote its antiquity. In the Town Hall are a few paintings of more or less merit, and a handsome stained glass window. In London-street is a large and handsome grammar school, which was founded in 1905, while in Kingston and its suburbs of SURBITON (which see) and Norbiton are several charitable institutions, and the first named can also boast of horticultural and literary societies.

Hampton Wick.—This place is to all intents a suburb of Kingston opposite, to which it is connected by Kingston Bridge. To a large extent it consists of pretty villas and bijou residences, which, seen from the river, present a charming appearance. It is distant 14¼m. by rail from Waterloo Station on the London and South Western line, the journey occupying about 50 minutes. It is also in connection with the London, Chatham, and Dover system, but the

KINGSTON PARADE.

Of *churches* and chapels there is an abundance, including the churches of St. John the Evangelist and All Saints, and Baptist, Congregational, Presbyterian, Primitive Methodist, and Wesleyan chapels, and a Friends' Meeting house. All Saints, which is the parish church, is plainly but solidly built, and has a massive square tower, composed mainly of flint, and a good peal of ten bells. The chapel of St. Mary, which was the reputed crowning place of the Saxon kings, adjoined the church of All Saints, fell down in 1729, killing several people in its fall. In the present building are some elaborate ride is longer. The population numbers a little over 2000. St. Mary's is the district *church*.

The nearest *locks* are Moulsey, 3m. up the Thames, and Teddington, 2m. down stream.

Hampton Wick is distant from Oxford 89¾m. and from London (by water) 22m.

SURREY.

brasses and ancient tombs, many of the latter bearing curious epitaphs. It will well repay a visit.

Boating men are well provided for, as Kingston is a rowing centre, and the headquarters of several rowing clubs. *Boats* can be hired of or housed with J. Messenger, R. J. Turk, F. Eastland, and C. Burgoyne. The water here, especially between the Bridge and Kingston, affords good facilities for sailing, as there is a clear stretch, without locks, of about 5m.

Persons making the trip to Oxford by *boat* can hire *horses* for towing of Mrs. Merritt.

Good *fishing* can be had here, roach, chub, bream, and barbel being plentiful near the bridges; close to the railway bridge are good roach; along the aits fine chub can be caught with a fly; and jack, roach, and perch can be obtained in the reach leading to Teddington Weir. It is much to be regretted that the blackguard practice of "snatching" is still in vogue at Kingston.

The local *fishermen* are W. Clark, J. Wilks, and Johnson and Sons.

Hotels are the "Sun" (Bond's), (where are billiard rooms), the "Griffin," and the "Wheatsheaf," while there are besides the "Ram," the "Anglers," and the "Outrigger" *inns*.

The hire for *cabs* is 2s. 6d. per hour, or 1s. per mile.

The nearest ferry is at Surbiton, and the nearest locks at Moulsey, 3m. up stream, and Teddington, nearly 2m. down the Thames.

Kingston is distant from Oxford 91m., from London (by water) 20½m., and from Hampton Wick 1½m.

Surbiton.—Adjoining Kingston is Surbiton, a very pretty group of residences, built in every style of villa architecture, and fronted by some excellent gardens and esplanade, which the local authorities have provided for the benefit of the townspeople. These gardens, which are

MIDDLESEX.

"Maria Wood" Barge.—Some little way after passing Kingston Bridge the civic barge "Maria Wood" is moored.

Scenery.—The scenery here, opposite Kingston, Surbiton, and Thames Ditton, is very pretty, the leafy glades of Bushey Park running along the river's bank for some distance, and leading up to the gates of the Palace of Hampton Court, which, when seen from the river, presents a very pretty appearance. For description of the Palace see HAMPTON COURT.

very prettily laid out, extend to Messenger's Island. Surbiton possesses a station on the main London and South Western line.

In the town are the recreation grounds and reading room, the latter containing a good library. Sports of all kinds are held at the grounds, the membership being by means of a small annual subscription and ballot.

Of *churches* there are four, viz.: St. Andrew's, St. Mark's, St. Matthew's, and Christ Church; besides the Roman Catholic church of St. Raphael the Archangel, and Baptist, Congregational, and Wesleyan chapels.

For *boating* all accommodation will be found at J. Messenger's, on the Ait, and Mrs. Parker's, while the Thames Sailing Club, whose object is to encourage *sailing* on the upper reaches of the Thames, also has its headquarters here.

Accommodation for visitors can be had at the "Southampton" *Hotel*.

The hire of cabs is the same as at Kingston.

There is a *ferry* at the island, and the nearest *locks* are Moulsey, 2½m. up stream, and Teddington, 2½m. down the river.

Oxford is distant about 90m., London (by water) about 19¾m., and Surbiton about ¾m. from Kingston town.

Messenger's Island.—Passing Surbiton, the next point reached is Messenger's Island.

Thames Ditton Water Works.—There are some extensive water works of the Chelsea and Lambeth Waterworks Companies at Thames Ditton, which do not by any means add to the beauty of the landscape.

Boyle Farm—This place, which adjoins Thames Ditton, was the residence of the late Lord St. Leonards.

Island.—There is a small island just below Thames Ditton.

Thames Ditton.—This pretty little village, which is on the London and South Western line, is situated in a somewhat sheltered nook oppo-

Hampton Court Park.—This park, which contains some very fine old timber, extends from opposite Kingston to Hampton Court Palace, for account of treasures contained in which see HAMPTON COURT.

Hampton Court.—This favourite resort for excursionists is distant from London by rail about 15m., the station being in East Moulsey, on the Surrey side of the river. The journey occupies about three-quarters of an hour. The population numbers about 4000, including the town of HAMPTON (which see).

For those who like to make the journey by road, the "Old Times"

site the park of Hampton Court, and has a population of a little over 1000. The run from Waterloo occupies some three-quarters of an hour.

For those who like to run down to Thames Ditton by *coach*, there is the "New Times" Guildford coach, which leaves Hatchett's, Piccadilly, every day (with the exception of Sundays) at 11 o'clock, arriving at Thames Ditton at 20 minutes past 12.

In the days of Theodore Hook, Ditton was a popular place of resort, and then it was that Hook sang loud his praises of the pretty Surrey village.

The *church* is well worth visiting, as it is a somewhat curiously constructed edifice, and contains an ancient font and many interesting brasses and marbles. It is dedicated to St. Nicholas. There is, besides, a Congregational chapel.

Good *boating* can be enjoyed, E., A., J., and H. Tagg, and H. Rogerson letting and housing boats, while craft can also be hired at Long Ditton, just below Thames Ditton, of H. and C. Buttery and H. Hammerton.

On a strip of Conservancy ground nearly opposite the Palace, but a little way down stream, *camping* is indulged in free of charge. Campers may use the river water for cooking purposes, but it is better to get spring water till Shepperton be reached.

Anglers may get sport between here and Kingston with barbel, perch, and jack, but owing to the large number of row and other boats passing up and down in the summer, the sport is much better in the winter months.

Good accommodation is provided at the "Swan" *Hotel*, immortalised by Hook.

The nearest locks are Moulsey, up the river about 1m., and Teddington, about 4m. down.

The distance from Oxford is 89½m., from London (by water) 22½m., and from Surbiton about 2m.

Virginia Water *Coach* leaves the "White Horse Cellars," Piccadilly, every morning at 11 o'clock, arriving at the "King's Arms," Hampton Court, at 20 minutes past 12.

Hampton and Hampton Court are also favourite runs for *bicyclists*, the road lying through some of the finest undulating Surrey scenery to be found. Starting from London Bridge, the route is by Newington, Vauxhall, Battersea Rise, Wandsworth, Putney Heath, Kingston, Thames Ditton, and Hampton. The annual bicycle meet is held in Bushey Park.

Steamboats also, during the summer months, make their way from London to Hampton Court.

The *Palace* was built by Cardinal Wolsey, and presented by him to Henry VIII., who for many years made it a favourite residence, and was here married to Katharine Parr. Here Philip and Mary passed their honeymoon, Edward VI. was born, Jane Seymour died, Queen Elizabeth held high court, and here also was held the memorable Conference between the representatives of the National Church and the Puritans in the reign of James I. Many other Sovereigns, notably "Dutch" William, are also more or less connected with the Palace. The building originally consisted of five quadrangles, and a portion of it was erected by Sir Christopher Wren. The whole of the Palace has of late years been very completely restored, and now, with the great hall, presents a grand appearance. The various rooms, galleries, and gardens are open daily from 10 to 4. Bushey Park, where are some of the finest chestnut trees in England, is worth a visit. The entrance is opposite to the main entrance to Hampton Court on the Kingston Road.

On entering the Palace, the visitor finds himself in the *Great Hall*, noticeable for its richly emblazoned and decorated roof and handsome stained glass windows. Here also is some elaborate tapestry work.

Island.—Opposite Thames Ditton is a small island.

East Moulsey. — This village, although on the Surrey shore, is practically but a part of Hampton Court, the railway station of that name, on the London and South Western system, being actually in East Moulsey. The population numbers about 2500. The river Mole here empties itself into the Thames.

The *church* of St. Mary's, built in 1865, on the destruction of the old one two years before, contains an old brass, &c.

The nearest *ferry* is at Hampton.

Good accommodation can be obtained at the "Castle" and "Prince of Wales" *Hotels*, while there are beside the "Carnarvon Castle" and "Bell" *inns*.

It is distant from Oxford 88¼m., from London (by water) 23¼m., and from Thames and Long Ditton about 1m.

Mole.—This river enters the river Thames at East Moulsey.

Hampton Court Bridge.—East Moulsey and Hampton Court are joined by an iron bridge of five arches, which was substituted not many years ago for the old wooden structure.

East Moulsey Lock.—The lock here has a fall of about 5ft. There are also rollers for small boats. At this lock passengers who miss the "Thames" at Kingston have an admirable opportunity of joining, as the station is only 5 min. distance, and the steamer usually waits for the train.

In the *Presence Chamber*, which is the next apartment visited from the hall, are some more tapestries and a few cartoons by Cignani. Before making the tour of the many rooms containing the pictures, for which the Palace of Hampton has for so long been famous, it were well to give a passing glance at the *King's Staircase*, ascending which the visitor enters the *Guard Chamber*, where are some trophies, war pictures, and wrought iron screens of the seventeenth century. In the *King's First Presence Chamber* are Kneller's portraits of the famous Hampton Court Beauties of the time of William and Mary; in the *Second Presence Chamber* of the King are a few good pictures of the Spanish school; in the *Audience Chamber* is, besides the usual number of pictures, a handsome canopy used by James II.; in the *King's Drawing Room* are some pictures of the Venetian School; in the *Bedroom* of King William III. are Sir Peter Lely's magnificent portraits of the beauties of the Court of Charles II., the state bed of Queen Charlotte, and some fine carving of Grinling Gibbons. Passing through the next three rooms, which call for no comment, the visitor arrives at the *Queen's Gallery*, where are some ancient tapestries, and the *Queen's Bedroom*, which has a ceiling, the painting on which is attributed to Sir James Thornhill. In this room are some pictures by Francia and others, and the state bed of Queen Anne. Passing through the *Queen's Drawing Room*, the walls of which are hung with specimens from the brush of Sir Benjamin West, and from the windows of which apartment fine views of the gardens and Kingston in the distance can be obtained, the *Queen's Audience Chamber* is reached, in which is to be seen the state canopy of Queen Mary. On the walls are several good specimens of Holbein's work. The *Public Dining Room* is the next reached, and here are some fine Gainsboroughs and Hopners, and a good portrait of Mrs. Delaney by Opie. Passing through the three rooms formerly devoted to the uses of the Princes of Wales, the

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Angler's Ait.—Just before reaching the well-known Tagg's Island is Angler's Ait.

Tagg's Island. — This island, which stands in mid-stream, just opposite to the Ferry at Hampton, was, some twenty-five years since, known as Harvey's Ait, the man after whom it took its name residing in a tumble-down house, and providing good dinners at a moderate cost for hungry anglers. This has all been changed, and in lieu of the old order of things there is a handsome hotel, built by and belonging to Mr. Tagg, who has named his house the "Island Hotel." Here every accommodation can be obtained, while excellent fish abound in the swims around between

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visitor, passing through the Public Dining Room, enters the *Private Chapel* and *Closet* of the Queen, the pictures in which, however, call for no particular comment, and thence the *Private Dining Room*, where are preserved the beds of William, Mary, and George II., a few pictures, and some exceptionally fine china. The next three rooms call for no comment; but in the *South Gallery* are many very fine and valuable pictures, including some by Dürer, Holbein, Zucchero, Gerard, and Van Somer. The gallery devoted to the works of Mantegna is the next place of interest, and passing through the *Queen's Guard Room*, the visitor arrives in the *Presence Chamber*, where are a number of pictures of naval engagements and views of the Thames, besides some relics of Nelson's ship, the Victory. The gardens, which are tastefully laid out, the vineries, and the maze, should also be visited if time permits.

Anglers often do well at Moulsey Weir, and also from the towing path just beneath the bridge. Roach, dace, gudgeon, and perch can be obtained in fair quantity down this reach. The local *fishermen* are Melbourne, Davis, Watford, Wheeler, Smith, Martin, and Griffin. Fly fishing for dace and roach can be had in the shallow water.

Boating men can hire or leave their craft in the care of either Watford, Constable, Siddings, or Tagg.

First rate accommodation for travellers will be found at the "Castle" *Hotel*, while among other hostelries are the "Mitre" and "King's Arms."

The nearest *locks* are at Sunbury, 3½m. up the river, and at Teddington, 4½m. down stream. There are *ferries* at Hampton and Thames Ditton, 1m. respectively up and down stream.

Hampton Court is distant from Oxford 88½m., from London (by water) 23½m., and from Hampton Wick 1½m.

the willow trees, the proprietor paying especial attention to the needs of anglers. Bream, roach, perch, and jack are very plentiful here, but the fishing from the island is, of course, only obtainable by ticket. Boats can also be hired opposite the island. Camping is permitted on the island on payment of small fees. Picnic parties will also find Tagg's Island a pleasant and convenient "pitch."

Aits.—Above Tagg's Island are several small aits.

Hampton Race Course.—Two second rate race meetings are annually held on this course.

Lambeth Water Works.—These works are situated a little way above the Hampton Race Course. There are other works a little higher up.

Hampton. — This is a town of some 4000 inhabitants, and presents many and varied styles of architecture. It derives its time-honoured appellation of "'Appy" from its race meetings, which are held twice a year on Moulsey Hurst, which is on the opposite side of the river. The distance by rail is 14½m., the station being on the London and South Western line.

In the town is the Hampton Grammar School, and at Tangley Park, near, is the Female Orphans' Home.

The parish *church* of St. Mary's, though an ugly building externally, contains some interesting monuments, many of them bearing curious epitaphs and inscriptions. The register dates from 1512.

Fair sport with the roach can be obtained in the many swims opposite the church, the local *fishermen* being Benn, Snell, Goddard, and Langshaw. Large takes of bream are occasionally had in the Hampton waters during the autumn months.

Boats can be hired of Constable, Benn, Snell, and Langshaw.

Accommodation can be obtained at the "Red Lion" *Hotel* and "Bell" and "Crown" *inns*.

Sunbury *lock* is distant 2m. up stream, and Moulsey 1m. down the river. There is a *ferry* here.

Oxford is distant a little over 87m., London (by water) 24½m., and Hampton Court 1m.

Water Works.—Here are some extensive water works.

Garrick's Villa.—On the banks of the river at Hampton stand Garrick's Villa and summer house, in the latter of which formerly stood the fine bust of Shakspere, which is now in the British Museum. The celebrated tragedian lived for the last twenty-five years of his life here, when the villa was known as Hampton House, and where he gave dinner and garden parties attended by many persons of note. The house may be recognised by the rotunda standing close to the river.

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Sunbury Lock.—This is a good stone lock, with an average fall of 6ft. There are also rollers. The lock house here is very picturesquely situated, and prettily covered with wisteria. There is a strong "race" here. From the lock island there is a *ferry*. The scenery on the right side is very picturesque. *Camping* on the lock-cutting is permitted by Stroud, free of charge, but it is usual to fee his boatman.

Walton.—Leaving Sunbury, the next place of interest reached is Walton, which has a pretty bridge of four arches, and a station on the London and South Western Railway, the distance from London by rail being 17m., and the journey occupying about 50 minutes. The population numbers between 5000 and 6000.

The railway station is nearly half

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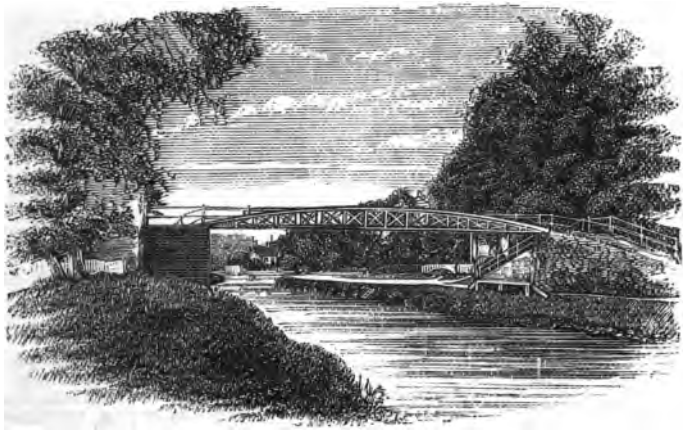
Islands.—In mid-stream, between Hampton and Sunbury, are two or three small islands, which offer excellent spots for anglers who are desirous of having a good day's sport among the jack. In the backwater chub are abundant. All assistance will be given by the Sunbury *fishermen*, E. Clark and T. and A. Stroud. Permission to picnic on the island opposite the villa is usually accorded.

Foot Bridge.—Just after leaving Sunbury Lock, going up, is a small foot bridge across the cutting.

Sunbury.—By rail some 16½m. from Waterloo, on the London and South Western line, the journey occupying about three-quarters of an hour. The inhabitants number over 3000.

The scenery on the right bank



SUNBURY LOCK.

an hour's walk up the river. The hire of a cab is 2s. 6d. per hour.

The village of Walton, which is somewhat ancient, lies some little way back from the river's bank, and in the immediate vicinity are numerous traces of a Roman occupation—Oatlands and St. George's Hill (from the latter of which an extensive and charming prospect, extending over seven counties, can be obtained)—both being sites of ancient camps. The houses, which are simplicity itself, are scattered about in a haphazard fashion, and here in former times resided Bradshaw, the regicide, and Lilly, the astrologer.

The *church* of St. Mary's is an old structure, having been erected in the twelfth century, and contains many interesting and curious monuments and tablets, and in the vestry is preserved a woman's bit, which originally was worn by the scolds of the parish. There is also a Wesleyan chapel.

Boating men will find all accommodation of either Hone, Rogerson, and Rosewell, who let and house boats, the last named also supplying *horses* for *towing*.

Anglers can have fine sport here, as Walton is one of the best districts for bream on the Thames, this fish and barbel being abundant all along the reach extending from Walton to Sunbury Weir, while along the Middlesex shore dace and chub are numerous.

The local *fishermen* are J. and G. Rogerson, G. Hone, and J. Rosewell. Fair accommodation can be obtained at the "Swan," or "Duke's Head" *Hotels*, or at the "Anglers'," the "Crown," or the "Old Manor House" *inns*.

The nearest *locks* are Shepperton, 2¼m. up stream, and Sunbury, 1¼m. down the river. Besides the railway station of Walton, there is one at Hersham.

Walton is distant from Oxford 83½m., from London (by water) 28m., and from Sunbury 1¼m.

Walton Bridge.—At Walton-on-Thames there is a bridge constructed of iron and brick, in place of the old structure which gave way some just before reaching Sunbury is very pretty, and thus compensates in some measure for the rather flat appearance of the left bank. The village of Sunbury is a somewhat straggling place, having one long street running along the river bank, and another at right angles to it. The appearance of this part of the stream, with its pretty villas dotted here and there among deep masses of foliage, is very charming.

Of *churches* there are St. Mary's, which dates from the time of Edward the Confessor, the Roman Catholic church, and the chapels of the Wesleyans and Congregationalists.

Near is Kempton Park race-course, where races are frequently held.

On the Surrey side is a *ferry*, which crosses the lock cutting from the "Weir" Hotel to the *lock* island, and thence there is a ferry to Clark's landing place.

Sunbury Weir and stream afford a capital reach for fly *fishing*, dace and chub being plentiful. No spot on the Thames yields so many trout annually as this weir-pool. In the backwater on the Middlesex side excellent dace are to be obtained, whilst lower down, on the rod-aits, jack and chub are abundant. The breeding ponds, for supplying the river with trout, &c., are also worth a visit, and will be cheerfully shown on application to the river keeper, J. Milbourn, who will explain the process to visitors.

Ponies for *towing* boats can be obtained of E. Clark and T. and A. Stroud, who are also the local *fishermen* and *boat builders*.

Accommodation will be obtained at the "Magpie," the "Ferry," the "Castle," and the "Flower Pot" *inns* in Sunbury, or at the "Weir" *Hotel* on the Surrey side.

The nearest *locks* are Shepperton, 3¾m. up stream, and Moulsey, 3m. down stream.

Oxford is distant 85m., London (by water) 26½m., and Hampton 2¼m.

Camping Ground.—By the overfall, about a mile above the lock, is a good camping ground, for which no charge is made.

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years ago. Half the bridge was once painted one colour, the other half another, owing to a quarrel between local authorities. The scenery on both sides of the river here is very pretty.

Oatlands Park. — This park, which has been shorn of much of its former glory, having been cut up into building lots, but which, seen from the deck of a river steamer, presents still a very pretty appearance, is situated midway between Walton and Weybridge, and was formerly the residence of King Henry VIII. and Queen Elizabeth, and afterwards of the Duke of York, who erected the somewhat unpalatial building now styled the "Oatlands Park Hotel." Here also is a grotto, reputed to have taken no less than twenty years to build, and to have cost something like £40,000; while near is the graveyard of the Duchess of York's favourite dogs, the remains of some fifty or more being interred in this miniature cemetery, each mound being honoured with a stone. The "Oatlands Park" *Hotel* is the only one here, and is rather a residential hotel than one suited for carsmen, fishermen, and excursionists on the river.

Mount Felix.—About a mile beyond Sunbury lock is Mount Felix, the residence of Mrs. Ingram, proprietress of the *Illustrated London News*.

Weybridge.—This is a long straggling place, lying a little way back from the river, up the backwater, the stream here making a slight detour through the weir, and calls for no particular notice, as beyond the Duchess of York's column on the village green, and the handsome church of St. James, there is nothing worth seeing in the village, though as a whole it is very pretty. The Basingstoke Canal, the river Wey, and the Bourne, all run into the Thames here. Weybridge, which has a

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Cowey Stakes.—This place, also known as the Causeway Stakes, is situated in a bend of the river some half a mile above Walton Bridge. It is reputed to be the site of an engagement between the armies of Julius Cæsar and the ancient Britons, the former of whom, with his followers, forded the river, although the natives had previously plentifully bestrewed the bed of the stream with iron spikes. Bede has noted these iron stakes, but that the legend of the battle is true is highly problematical. The view here is pretty, looking over Halliford and Shepperton to Staines in the distance.

Island.—Leaving Walton there is a moderately sized island on the right side going up, and some very charming residences.

Halliford.—This little place, also known as Lower Halliford—there being an "Upper" in Sunbury—commands a fine view of the wooded glades of Oatlands Park, on the opposite shore, and of the famous Surrey Hills beyond.

Halliford is a somewhat quiet, sleepy place, with no railway station nearer than that of Shepperton (1m. distant), but it is one of the most largely patronised and favourite resorts of anglers in the upper reaches of the Thames, as roach and bream are especially plentiful about here, with many other fish, while from here to Walton some of the best Thames scenery is to be had.

Fishermen will gain all information and help from either of the three Rosewells. T. Purdue, or A. Trodd, who are all good fishermen (the last-named being also the river pilot) and know all the swims hereabouts.

Boating men will be able also to hire or leave their boats with T. Rosewell.

Good accommodation for anglers and holiday makers will be found at Stone's "Ship" Hotel, where everything is very good and charges

station on the London and South Western Railway, is largely resorted to by anglers. The distance by rail is 19m.

The *church*, which is an elegant modern structure, contains a few interesting old brasses, and in the vaults of the Roman Catholic Church of St. Charles Borromeo lie the remains of many members of the Orleans family. Besides St. Michael's there is the church of St. James.

The *fall* of the Thames *lock* at the mouth of the Wey is about 9ft. The Waverley stream, from Virginia Water, also empties itself into the main stream here, and it is said that down this in a time of flood carp first found their way into the Thames from Virginia Water.

Boating men will find every accommodation at the boat yards of W. Harris, of the "Lincoln Arms," close to the river, D. Hackett, Shepperton lock, and G. G. Nicholls.

Harris will readily give leave for camping in his meadow.

moderate; or at Mrs. Searle's, close by, while the other *hostelries* are the "Red Lion" and "Crown."

The nearest *locks* are Shepperton, 1½m. up stream, and Sunbury, 2½m. down the Thames.

Halliford is distant from Oxford about 83m., London (by water) nearly 29m., from Sunbury 2½m., and from Walton-on-Thames 1m.

Halliford Bridge.—The bridge here, connecting the counties of Surrey and Middlesex, is built of iron. The old one was washed away some few years since by the floods.

HALLIFORD.

River Bank.—This charming residence is the seat of Mr. John Gittens. Just beyond Halliford, on the river bank, is the residence of Mrs. Lindsay, one of the most charming spots on the Thames.

Shepperton. — This small and pretty village, which can boast some

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The reach extending from Shepperton to Chertsey, is a very fine one for almost every description of fish. The proprietor of the "Lincoln Arms" will give all information to inquiring anglers.

Accommodation for travellers will be found at the "Lincoln Arms," or "Hand and Spear" *Hotels*, or at the "Queen's Head," "Ship," "King's Arms," or "Portmore Arms" *inns*, in the village.

The nearest *locks* are at Chertsey and Sunbury.

Weybridge is distant from Oxford about 81m., from London about 25½m., going by the river, and from Walton 5½m.

Chertsey.—The town, which is a very quiet one, has a station on the London and South Western Railway, nearly half-an-hour's walk from the river, and a population of nearly 8000.

For those who prefer riding on the top of a *coach*, the "Old Times" Virginia Water coach leaves Hatchett's every morning at 11 o'clock, and reaches the "Crown" Hotel, Chertsey, at 5 minutes past 1.

Chertsey is worth a visit, if only for the remains of a grand old abbey, which was the most magnificent to be found in Surrey. It was founded about 666, but was destroyed 200 years later by the Danes, who murdered the abbot and monks. Edgar rebuilt the abbey in the 10th century, but of the old building naught but a rude gateway, an encaustic pavement, and portion of a wall remain. The remains of Henry VI. for a short time were deposited in the abbey. Near is St. Anne's Hill, notable as being a favourite spot with Fox, and in Guildford-street stands the house where "the last numbers flowed from Cowley's tongue." Albert Smith (of Mont Blanc celebrity) lived at Chertsey for many years. The neighbourhood round is exceedingly picturesque, and within easy reach are Virginia Water, Sunningdale and

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neat houses and a population of a little over 1100, is situated 19m. by rail from the metropolis, having a terminus of the London and South Western Line, the journey occupying about one hour. Station distant 1m.

The *church* (St. Nicholas) was built in 1614, and in it are many remains of a prior church, which formerly stood on piles over the river. In the churchyard are some curious tombs and pretty epitaphs. Should time permit, the rectory is well worth a visit, as, although it has the appearance of being a brick structure, it is nothing more nor less than a house of oak. It has stood for 400 years.

Boating parties can be accommodated with craft by G. Purdue.

Shepperton, besides being a favourite resort of pleasure seekers, is also one of the most frequented places by *fishermen*, as from here to Richmond an abundance of fish of every description can be caught. Jack, perch, chub, bream, and barbel are very plentiful, and the number of punts to be seen on a suitable day forms quite a feature in the landscape. Barbel as a rule can only be obtained from well-baited swims, and anglers should see personally to the baiting.

The local *fishermen* are W. Rogerson, G. Rosewell, C. Broadhead, and H. and F. Purdue.

The "Anchor" *Hotel* will afford all accommodation for travellers, while there are, besides, the "King's Head" and "Rose and Crown" *inns*.

The nearest locks are Chertsey and Sunbury, 2m. and 3½m. up and down stream respectively.

Shepperton is distant from Oxford 81½m., from London (by water) 30m., and from Halliford 1m.

Shepperton Lock.—This lock, which is built of wood, has an average fall of 5½ft. The river Wey here enters the Thames. There is also a *ferry* at Shepperton.

The lock keeper will generally allow camping on the ground by the side of his house.

are the salmon trout nurseries of Mr. Forbes, which are occasionally open for inspection. In the town are the Perkins Endowed Schools, a literary institution, with a good library, &c., and Horticultural and Chrysanthemum Societies.

The *church* of St. Peter's is a modern ugly building, and there are beside Baptist, Congregational, and Wesleyan chapels.

At the "Bridge House" Hotel is a good *landing stage* for passengers, and *boating men* can be supplied with craft by T. Taylor.

Fishermen will here get good sport among the roach, the swims being some of the best, while below the bridge is an abundance of roach, trout, and dace, and towards Shepperton jack and chub.

The local *fishermen* are W. Galloway, J. Haslett, J. Poulter, T. Taylor, and H. Purse.

At the top part of the weir the river is united to the Penton Hook and Abbey Mill water.

We may mention that the *lock* house, though on the Middlesex shore, stands in Surrey, the course of the stream having been altered when the present lock, which is of wood, was built. The average fall here is 3¾ft., but it ranges from 8ft. at high tide to 3ft. 9in. at low tide.

For the traveller good accommodation is provided at the "Bridge House" *Hotel*, while among others are the "Swan," the "Crown," and the "Cricketers."

The next *ferry* is at Laleham, and the *locks* are Penton Hook, 2m. up the river, and Shepperton, 2m. down.

Chertsey is 79¾m. from Oxford, 31¾m. from the metropolis by water, and 1¼m. from Weybridge.

Chertsey [illegible] here is of stone, and has seven arches. It was erected some hundred years since by James Pain.

Chertsey Lock. — This lock is built of wood, and has an average fall of some 3ft. The scenery here embraces a splendid view of the Surrey hills.

Laleham.—This pretty little village, which contains only about 600 inhabitants, is situated about a mile from CHERTSEY; STAINES and SHEPPERTON being the nearest railway stations. Near are the remains of a Roman camp, and in the *church* of All Saints' is an altar piece by Harlowe. The celebrated Dr. Arnold laboured here for ten years, prior to his elevation to the head-mastership of Rugby.

Campers may, by permission of Lord Lucan's steward, use his field just above the ferry free of charge.

The place is a favourite spot for *anglers*, the takes of chub with the fly being exceptionally heavy, especially among the chub and dace. For chub the best flies are black or white palmers, or good imitations of bees, used in early morn or dewy eve, and no one but an expert should attempt a longer cast than eight or ten yards. Roach and dace should be sought after in sharp scowers—the most killing fly being a gnat—but anglers should keep their eyes open and use the best imitation in their collection of the natural fly that may be on at the moment or hour of fishing. Perch may be caught by whipping with artificial minnow. These methods are pleasant to the man who is on the move either up or down stream, and cannot afford to cast his lines too long in pleasant places.

The local *fishermen* are G., W., A., F., and D. Harris, while *boats* can be obtained of F. Trotter at the *ferry*.

The "Feathers" and the "Horse Shoes" are the only *inns*.

The nearest *locks* are at Chertsey, 2¼m. down stream, and at Penton, ¼m. up the river.

Laleham is distant from Oxford 78¼m., from London 33m. by water, and from Shepperton 3m.

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Truss's Island, marked by a large stone with the name cut on it, is on the Surrey side, about midway between Penton Hook and Staines. It has a large number of willows growing on it, and is an allowable "pitch" for campers out.

Bridge.—Some little distance up is a railway bridge, the line running by Virginia Water, Ascot, &c., to Reading.

Staines Bridge.—This bridge, which is of white granite, was designed by Rennie, and opened by William IV. and Queen Adelaide in 1832.

Egham.—This small town, which is surrounded by some very pretty country, consists mainly of one long street, and is connected with Middlesex by the Staines bridge. It is in communication with the London and South Western line, the distance [illegible] 21m.

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Laleham House.—This is the seat of the Earl of Lucan, who is known for the part he played in the Crimea, while it has also sheltered the young Donna Maria, Queen of Portugal. The family chapel forms part of the parish church of All Saints, Laleham. Earl Lucan owns much of the land in this neighbourhood. The scenery here is very fine.

Penton Hook Lock.—This lock has an average fall of 2½ft. There is a *ferry* here. Leaving the lock are two posts which should be avoided. Those going down should take care that the rapid stream just above the lock does not wash them on to the right bank.

The distance from London by the stream is 34m., from Oxford 77½m., and from Laleham 1m.

Penton Hook.—This horse-shoe shaped piece of water, a run of nearly half a mile, has Penton Lock as it were as its base. It is the due course of the river, and with the large meadow it encloses lies on the left hand as you pass through the lock. It has been famed for generations as perhaps the best general fishing ground on the Thames, but of late years it has given evidence of being somewhat "worked out." Some fine trout, are, however, taken here every season. Boats coming down stream can now pass round the Hook, but hardly those coming up.

Staines—This clean and comfortable looking town, which has a station on the London and South Western railway, has nothing to call for notice, with the exception of Winicroft House, near the church, which though reputed locally to have been a palace of King John's, is hardly likely to boast of so great antiquity, seeing that it is built in the Elizabethan style. Staines is distant from Waterloo about 19m., the run down taking some forty minutes. The population numbers a little over 4000.

the journey occupying about 50 minutes.

A *race* meeting is annually held on the Runnymede, to the north of the town, and beyond this is Cooper's Hill, from which some fine views can be obtained, the praises of which have been sung by Denham and Pope. The Royal Engineering College is at Cooper's Hill.

In the High-street are Strode's Almshouses, and on Egham Hill the small Cottage Hospital. The old Elizabethan House of Great Fosters, the seat of Lady Halkett, is also well worth a visit. It bears date 1578.

The *church*, which is plain externally and internally, and was built in 1820, has a good painting by Westhall and a bad sculpture by Flaxman. There are a few good brasses, &c., here. In the town are also Congregational and Wesleyan chapels and a chapel of ease.

The *fishing* is generally good round the Bell Weir, and trout are often taken here. The local *fishermen* are W. Cummings and W. Rayman.

Travellers will find all accommodation at the noted "Angler's Rest" *inn*, close to the Weir, and in the town at the "Catherine Wheel."

The nearest locks are Old Windsor and Penton Hook, each about 3m. distant up and down stream respectively.

From Oxford Egham is distant about 75m., from London about 36m. by water, and from Chertsey about 4m.

Bell Weir Lock.—This lock, which is situated off Egham, is constructed of stone, and has an average fall of 5ft., ranging, however, from 1ft. at high to 6ft. at low water.

The Picnic.—This favourite resort of holiday seekers is a small island situated a little above Runnymede. We would give a little friendly advice to all picnicers, which is to always ask permission of the owner or steward of the grounds, as, by so doing, a better *entente cordiale* is established.

Those who prefer [illegible] down can do so on the "Tally Ho!" which leaves Hatchett's Hotel, Piccadilly, every morning, at 11 a.m., changing horses at Staines, on its way to Windsor.

In the town are a reading room and a club.

The *churches* are St. Mary's and St. Peter's, besides a Friends' Meeting House, and Wesleyan and Congregational chapels.

But little of the place can be seen when passing up the Thames, but the new town hall, a handsome building, is near the river bank. The CITY STONE (which see), marks the boundary of Middlesex and Buckinghamshire. Below Staines Bridge are some good roach and barbel swims, and above it are some pretty backwaters on the right hand.

The local *fishermen* are T. Fletcher, W. Chambers, H. Amor, S. Scott, and J. and E. Keen, the two latter having a well known and deserved reputation as masters of the gentle art.

An annual regatta is held here, and *boating* men can be well accommodated with various craft at Tims's boat house, near the church, where good *bathing* can also be enjoyed, or at the "Packhorse" Hotel, which possesses a good landing stage.

The *hotels* are the "Packhorse," largely frequented by oarsmen, and the "Swan," a pretty old-fashioned house, where cleanliness, attention, and moderate charges are admirably combined. It is close to the bridge on the Surrey side, and really in Egham parish. The "Angel and Crown," is in Staines High-street.

Oxford is distant 76m., London 35½m. by water, and Penton Hook 1½m.

City Stone.—Just above Staines, at the mouth of one of the entrances of the Colne into the Thames, stands the ancient City Stone, a square shaft on a pedestal raised on a base, with steps, which, besides marking the boundaries of the two counties, used formerly to denote the extent of the jurisdiction of the Lord Mayor of London up the Thames. A portion of the original inscription, "God Preserve the City of London, A.D. 1280,'

SURREY.

Magna Charta Island.—This spot, dear to every Englishman for its historical associations, is situated near the Middlesex shore, and it disputes with Runnymede, on the Surrey side, the honour of being the place of signature of the charter of England's liberties. In a cottage on the island is a stone on which the document is stated to have been signed by the hot-tempered monarch. The island is about 1½m. distant from Old Windsor

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is still legible, and on the base is engraved, "Conservators of the River Thames, 1857."

Ankerwycke House.—This place is all that remains of the old priory, in the magnificent grounds of which we are told Henry VIII. and Anne Boleyn had their trysting place. The grounds surrounding Ankerwycke House possess some of the oldest and finest timber to be seen near London, including some good horse-chestnut trees, and a yew which has been computed to be no less than 2000 years old, and, close by it, a no less grand cedar tree.

There is good chubbing to be had under the boughs along here, and in the backwater on the right hand side higher up.

MAGNA CHARTA ISLAND.

"Bells of Ouseley."—This famous tavern, close to the waterside, is about the first landmark met with in the county of Berks. In the "good old times" it enjoyed the somewhat questionable reputation of being a house of assembly for knights of the road. Here some capital chub and dace can be obtained with the fly, and some years ago the water above it was famous for trout. It is also a good gudgeon country.

Old Windsor Lock.—This lock is of stone and wood, with an average summer fall of 4ft., the range being, however from 3½ft. to 4½ft. This lock saves some little distance, as the stream makes a great bend here. Near the lock are some large water works, erected for the purpose of supplying the Castle. There is also a *ferry* here, and *camping* ground can be found on the Bucks bank.

Old Windsor.—This is a pretty village, picturesquely placed in the midst of a charming bit of well wooded country some 2m. from the town of New Windsor. Its nearest station is Datchet. The population numbers some 1500.

Old Windsor in times gone by possessed a palace of Edward the Confessor, which is reputed to have been the scene of some royal quarrels. In the village are the Royal Tapestry Works, which have turned out some fine specimens of the work; and close to the river's bank is the parish church of St. Peter, in the churchyard of which lie the remains of Mrs. Robinson, the poetess, and George IV.'s "Perdita."

Beaumont Lodge, once the residence of the celebrated Warren Hastings, is now a Roman Catholic seminary, dedicated to St. Stanislaus.

The local *fisherman* and *boatman* is W. Haynes.

Accommodation for travellers can be obtained at the celebrated "Bells of Ouseley" *inn*.

Old Windsor is distant from London (by water) nearly 39m., from

Place Farm.—This picturesque and gabled house, which is some miles below Datchet, is claimed locally as a hunting box of King John, while the same authority asserts that it has a subterranean way to Windsor Castle.

Bridges.—There are two bridges, one above and the other below Datchet, composed of iron and stone, of one grand span, and ornamented with the initials "V.R." They are situated at either end of the Home Park, and are named the Albert and the Victoria respectively, the first-named being the nearer to Old Windsor.

The Old River (as it is called), *i.e.*, the original course of the Thames, here forms a horse-shoe, nearly a mile round, the "cutting" from Old Windsor Lock to Datchet Weir being, as it were, its base. There is good fishing of all kinds round it, one spot being well known as "Colnbrook Churchyard" swim. The legend is that into this part of the river Claude du Val and his fellows used to throw the bodies of those they had murdered. There seems to be an attempt on foot to make the "old river" *private*. This should be strenuously resisted.

Datchet.—This pretty Buckinghamshire village has a station on the London and South Western line, the distance from Waterloo being 24m., and the run occupying about an hour. The railway station is handy to the river. The population numbers about 1000.

The *church* of St. Mary the Virgin dates its foundation from 1350, but the present fine structure was erected in 1860, and is worth a visit. There is also a Baptist chapel in the place.

Ditton Park, the seat of the Duke of Buccleuch, is situate about half a mile from the church. On the village green are a few interesting old English houses.

Datchet Mead, with which Sir John Falstaff is so intimately associated,

Oxford about 73m., and from Egham about 3m.

Windsor Castle.—This magnificent building, perhaps the finest Royal residence in the world, first commenced by William the Conqueror, is so vast, and contains so much, all of which is worth seeing, that it is impossible to give here an account of everything that the grand old palace contains. The castle can be seen when the Royal family are absent every day, but Thursday and Friday are the best to select. Tickets must be obtained at Collier's Library, on the Castle Hill.

After giving a hasty glance at the *Winchester*, *Garter*, *Salisbury*, and *Curfew* Towers, which are much more interesting as parts of the exterior landscape than when examined from the interior, the sight-seer makes a call at *St. George's Chapel*, sacred to the Knights of the Garter, which is well worth a careful inspection, particularly the choir, where are the insignia and stalls of the favoured knights; the Albert Memorial Window and the Royal Vault, where are the remains of several of England's greatest. The *Albert Chapel*, which adjoins the east-end of St. George's, has passed through many adventures, having first been intended as a mausoleum, then as a Roman Catholic chapel, and then again as a burial place, the Queen restoring the building, under the direction of the late Sir Gilbert Scott, in honour of her deceased consort. Leaving the chapel, the visitor is usually conducted to the State apartments, the first of which is the *Queen's Audience Chamber*, the ceiling of which is decorated in Verrio's extravagant allegorical style. There are some good Gobelins tapestries here. The next room visited is that devoted to the works of *Vandyck*, among which is the famous Charles I. "from three points of view." The next, the *Zuccarelli* room, contains many speci-

is a favourite pitch with *anglers*, while the reach generally here is as good as any on the river. At "Swan's Bridge" roach and dace swarm in thousands, being attracted by the sewage from the Castle, &c., and along the Home Park good sport can be obtained, but only from punts, no one being allowed to land on the bank, except those in charge of towing horses.

The local *fisherman* is G. Keen, who has assistants; while *boats* can be obtained of M. C. Cox.

The *hotels* here are the "Royal Stag" and the "Manor House," besides the "Morning Star" *inn*.

Datchet is distant from Oxford about 70m., from London (by water) about 41m., about 6m. from Staines, and 2m. from Old Windsor.

Black Potts.—This pretty cottage, on the Bucks side, close to the railway bridge, about half a mile above Datchet, belongs to the head master of Eton for the time being, who has an old right of netting the water in the vicinity. It is also dear to the memory of fishermen as being the place where Izaak Walton used to fish and chat, in the company of Sir Henry Wotton, Provost of Eton.

the ante-room are some exquisite carvings by Grinling Gibbons. The *Waterloo Chamber* comes in the order next, and contains several fine paintings of the English school. The room is constructed in much the shape of a ship's cabin. Passing through the *Reception* and *Throne Rooms*, the visitor is next shown *St. George's Hall*, a long narrow apartment, where the state banquets are held. The private apartments are not open to the general public.

Should time permit, visitors should pay a visit to Windsor Park and Virginia Water.

Windsor.—This town, which is built on a hill at the foot of the Castle, when seen from the river, has a very picturesque appearance. There are two railway stations, the place being connected with the London and South Western and Great Western systems, it being distant 25m. by the former and 21m. by the latter from London. The population numbers some 12,000. In the town are several good streets and private residences.

For those who prefer *coaching* down, the "Old Times" Virginia Water Coach, which leaves Hatchett's every morning at 11 o'clock, reaches its destination at half past 1.

In Thames-street is a *theatre*, but it is only open during the Eton vacation. The public recreation ground is Bachelor's Acre. The Town Hall is in High-street. It was built by Sir Christopher Wren, and visitors should note the stone pillars and the portraits. There are numerous statues in and around the borough of Windsor, mostly in honour of Royal personages.

The parish *church* of St. John the Baptist is in High-street, and in the building are some very interesting monuments. Near the Clarence-road is the Church of Holy Trinity, which contains the Guards' Memorial. Besides these churches there are All Saints, Frances-road, the Chapel Royal in Windsor Great Park, St. Stephen's, Oxford-road, and the Saviour, Bier-lane, and the Catholic Church of St. Edward, besides

Eton.—Beyond its connection with the world-famous Eton College, Eton cannot boast of much, as the town, which has a population of between 3000 and 4000, possesses but one single street of any pretensions. The nearest railway stations are at Windsor, which can be reached from either Waterloo or Paddington.

The parish church of St. John the Evangelist calls for no comment.

The college should be visited by all who can possibly spare the time, as it is one of the finest groups of buildings on the banks of Father Thames. The ancient building dates from 1523, and was founded by Henry VI. The portion of the buildings known as the Upper School was constructed by Sir Christopher Wren. The chapel, which is a very handsome edifice, contains some very fine statues and windows, and a few old brasses. The library contains over 20,000 volumes, besides many rare MSS. The boys are divided into two classes—Foundationers and Oppidans.

Poet's Walk.—This walk divides the playing fields of the Eton boys from the grounds of the College itself.

Eton College Playing Fields.—These fields, which are very extensive, constitute the cricket, football, and volunteer drill grounds of the Eton youths. In them are some grand elms, and from them good views of Windsor Castle, as sung by Gray, can be obtained. The school

Wesleyan, Congregational, and Baptist places of worship.

In the town are three masonic Lodges. The Naval Knights of Windsor occupy apartments in Datchet Lane, and the Military Knights in the Tower Ward.

Windsor is a grand centre for visiting the surrounding neighbourhood, as Maidenhead, Cookham, Ascot, Sunninghill, Winkfield, Warfield, Bingfield, and St. Ann's Hill are all within easy reach, and stand in the midst of charming country.

The fares for public carriages, of which there is an abundance, are 4s. and 3s. per hour, or 2s. and 1s. per mile.

Fair bank *fishing* can be obtained above Windsor, by Clewer, up to Boveney Lock, and several good barbel swims between Lower Hope and Boveney can be dealt with from a punt. In Clewer Mill stream chub can be had, and there is a fine gudgeon swim above the Great Western railway bridge. The river, however, about here is generally so crowded with boats that anglers hardly have the quiet they desire. There is an Angling Preservation Association in Windsor. (For local *fishermen* and *boatmen* see ETON.)

Travellers will find ample accommodation at either the "Castle" or the "White Hart" *Hotels*, in High-street, besides which there is the "Bridge House" on the Eton shore, and the "Christopher" and the "William IV." and "Royal Oak" *inns*.

Windsor is distant from Oxford 68½m., from London (by water) 43m., and from Old Windsor about 4m.

volunteer regiment is known as the 2nd Battalion Bucks Rifle Volunteers.

Anglers will find a good piece of trout water in the stretch extending from the playing fields to Windsor weir; in the New Works Hole are barbel, and at the Needles and Hoy Hole, dace, chub, and barbel will be found in plenty.

Windsor waters abound with barbel, so here a word as to how to go to work to ensure fair success. For three or four days' barbel work, order from six to ten thousand lob worms in advance from Wells, of Nottingham; this will prevent disappointment, as Thames fishermen are proverbially minus baits. Choose a civil and clean fisherman—one not redolent of beer and tobacco—take a portion of the aforesaid lobs, and *see* that they are artistically placed in likely barbel haunts; this baiting must be repeated two or three times, and the fisherman who has his reputation at stake, and his patron's success at heart, will do his level best to ensure sport. The swims must be starved some nine or ten hours before fishing. When given the long corking style of fishing, or legering, a southerly wind and a cloudy sky, success must be deserved if not commanded.

The local *fishermen* are G. Holland (otherwise known familiarly as "Nottingham George"), J. Maysey, G. Plumridge, G. Hill, J. and F. Bunce, T. Holland, R. Gray, and J. Butler.

Boats can be had of H. Parkins and H. Goodman.

Bathing can be had at Romney Weir, Athens, Cuckoo Weir, and Upper Hope, opposite Clewer Point, and at the subscription bathing waters of Windsor.

Travellers will find accommodation at the "Bridge House," the "Christopher," and the "Crown and Cushion" *Hotels*. There are besides, the "George" and "New" *inns*.

Eton is distant from Oxford 68½m., from London, by water, 43m., and from Datchet about 2m.

Romney Island and Lock.—This is a narrow island (or rather bank) of considerable length, just below Windsor Bridge, on the right as you approach the lock. Its upper extremity is known as the Cobbler. The *lock* is on the Berkshire side. It has an average fall of 5ft. 9in. Distance from London 42¾m., and from Oxford 68½m.

Clewer.—This is a little village standing on a small creek, just above the Windsor railway bridge. Clewer is well known for its charitable institutions, which owe their existence mainly to the exertions of the Rev. T. Carter, and comprise a House of Mercy and Convalescent Hospital, an orphanage, a ladies' college, and a house of rest for ladies. The nearest railway station is in Windsor, less than a mile distant.

The places of worship are St. Andrew's and St. Stephen's. The

Bridge.—Just before reaching Romney Island and lock the river is crossed by a railway bridge.

Romney Island and Weir.—The *weir* of this lock, with the bathing grounds of the Eton masters, are on the Bucks shore.

Windsor Bridge.—Eton and Windsor are connected by a handsome stone bridge of three arches. The boathouses of the Etonians are just above Windsor Bridge. In making the trip by steamer, the finest view of the Castle is obtained when about off Clewer, the Castle then standing out in bold relief. Row-boats coming down when there is much water in the river must be very careful not to be carried down the stream to the weir, instead of the lock cutting on the Berks bank, as a swift current runs under Windsor bridge to the weir.

Firework Eyot.—This is a small eyot just above the bridge, on which the Eton youths hold their annual display of fireworks on the 4th of June, after having held the procession of boats to Surley Hall.

The Brocas.—This is an extensive meadow, noticeable for its fine clump of elms almost on the water's edge, and which affords the best 'vantage ground for a view of the grand old Castle of Windsor on the opposite shore. To be seen at its best it should be at sunset, as then the Castle, with its fine round Tower, stands out boldly from the evening sky. Good roach fishing can be had from off here, more particularly from the banks, which are greatly patronised by our brave defenders stationed in the Royal borough of Windsor, who, after a patient day of work, total up a heavier banking account of roach, chub, and perch, than £ *s. d.*

Athens.—One of the bathing places of the Etonians. It is open to the public during the August and September vacations. The Eton youths are famous for taking running "headers," and the upper portion of

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parish church is in its main parts very old and interesting. The churchyard is one of the prettiest on the Thames, her Majesty the Queen and others taking much interest in it. The neighbourhood abounds in handsome seats and mansions.

Bathing Saloon.—Just before Boveney Lock is a ladies' swimming and bathing saloon, on the left side going up.

Windsor Race Course.—On the left, just beyond Clewer and before you get to Boveney lock, is the Windsor racecourse, from off which a fine view of the castle is obtained.

"**Surley Hall.**"—This is a well-known hotel, and is especially patronised by the Eton boys, as it is in a meadow opposite that the annual celebration on June 4th is held in commemoration of the birthday of George III. The crews of the Eton boats enjoy a champagne entertainment under tents on this occasion. Good fishing can be had all round here, but unless the angler is well up in the water he had better engage Windsor men, or disappointment will accrue. *Camping* is permitted in a field below.

Three Graces.—This is the title which has been bestowed on three of the prettiest dwellings to be found on the banks of the Thames: they are the *Fishery*, belonging to Sir Beaumont Dixie, and where Lady Florence Dixie keeps many of the trophies of her travels; *Water Oakley*, a fine mansion of the castellated order, the seat of Lord Otho Fitzgerald, with some boathouses; and *Down Place*, the residence of Mrs. Gardner, though in former days intimately associated with Richard Tonson, grandson of "old left-legged Jacob," who brought here the famous "Kitcat" portraits, which are now at Bayfordbury, in Hertfordshire. The view from the

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their bathing-place, where the runs are taken, is known among the Etonians as Acropolis. It is here that the annual swimming races for the boys are held.

Boveney Lock.—This lock is of stone and wood, and when the water is at its highest the weir stream is somewhat dangerous. The average fall here is 3½ feet, but it ranges from 2½ feet to 4 feet. It is distant from Oxford a trifle over 66m., from London by water 45m., and from Windsor bridge nearly 2m. *Camping* is permitted by the lock keeper at certain times. He expects a gratuity.

Islands. — Below [illegible] the celebrated Monkey Island, there are two good sized islands in the river, but they offer no accommodation for travellers. The first is known as Queen's Island. Between the nearest of the first and the tow path is a well known barbel swim.

[illegible] island owes its peculiar name to a vagary of the third Duke of Marlborough, who had a fishing lodge built upon the island, and then called in a French artist to decorate it, which he did by painting the ceiling with pictures of monkeys engaged in various handicrafts. The lodge has long since been transformed into an *hotel*, and is largely patronised by anglers, boating parties, and campers, to whom it offers unusual facilities. The billiard room here is noticeable for its very handsome carved ceiling. The nearest railway station is at Taplow, on the Great Western railway. The stream from below this island to near Bray *lock*, about a quarter of a mile up the river, is one of the swiftest on the Thames. There is a *ferry* here.

Good *fishing* can be had all about Monkey Island. There is a nice little *inn* on the Bucks bank just before you come to Bray Lock.

At the bottom of Monkey Island is a splendid deep, entitled "The Queen's," which is peculiarly adapted for the legering style of angling. The hole contains barbel, perch, and leather-mouthed chub in galore. Mr. Plummer, the worthy proprietor of the "Hotel," is an excellent fisherman, and also his son, and either would put anglers *au fait* as to swims and how to go to work, and the "inimitable Bob" will, after a hard day's work of toiling and spinning, place a dinner on the table which would make the Duke of Marlborough's hair curl and his monkeys sniff.

The scenery, both before and after Monkey Island, is, on the Bucks shore, very flat.

Bray Lock.—This lock, which is of wood, is situated a little distance before the parish from which it takes its name (see BRAY). The fall is very slight, and when there is much water in the river the gates are left open. It is distant from London 48¼m. by water, from Oxford 63¼m., and from Boveney Lock a little under 3m.

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Bray.—Leaving the lock of Bray less than half a mile behind, we arrive at the pretty village of Bray itself, which makes as lovely a "bit" of water and landscape as can be found. It is distant from Maidenhead about a mile and has a population of some 3000. The nearest *railway* station is at Taplow, on the Great Western line.

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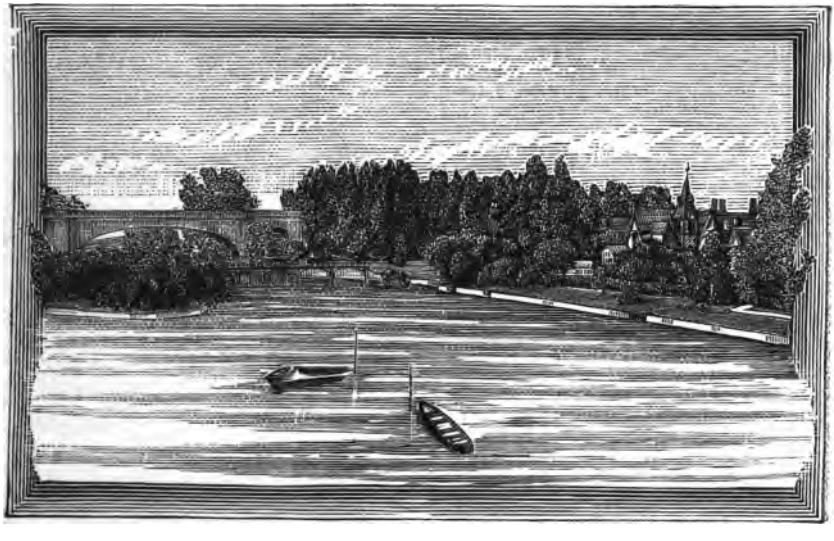
Taplow Railway Bridge, &c.—This bridge, which is reputed to be the largest brick bridge in the world, is noticeable for the enormous span of its arches (said to be the largest of their kind), and its curious echo. It was designed by the younger Brunel, and presents a great contrast to the small arches of Maidenhead bridge.



TAPLOW BRIDGE AND CHURCH.

In the town is Jesus Hospital, an old-world cluster of alms houses, dating from the early part of the seventeenth century, which is well worth a visit. Over the entrance gate is a statue of the founder, William Goddard. It is surrounded by a well kept, ancient looking garden, and among the venerable objects of

Taplow.—Though on the opposite shore Taplow is virtually a suburb of Maidenhead, but the village itself is some distance inland. The Poleampton charity, in this village, founded in 1720, owes its existence to the gratitude of Mr. Poleampton, who, when a child, was found on the doorsteps of a house opposite the present charity buildings, the occupants of which

round parts of the churchyard are also worthy a visit. This village is also memorable from the fact that Archbishop Laud had a farm here. For those who have time, a trip should be made to Ockholt, where is a very ancient manor house built in the reign of Henry VI., and which originally contained a very fine set of armorial stained glass windows.

The *church* of St. Michael's, which towers above the village when seen from the Thames, dates back to the reign of Edward I., and is a splendid specimen of the early perpendicular style of architecture. It has a grand, square, massive flint tower, which, with the church, was restored in the last generation. In the building are many curious tablets, brasses, and monuments, an old stone font, an altar table of 1646, and an old copy of the "Book of Martyrs," which was originally chained to a pillar in the church for public perusal.

The vicarage of Bray is a charming parsonage, and stands in pretty and well-kept grounds on the river's bank. It is easy to understand how any ecclesiastic would wish to be "Vicar of Bray," and to continue so, whatever might be the political and ecclesiastical changes in the country. Unfortunately, however, for the veracity of Thames handbooks, *this* Bray is not the Bray of the well-known song, which is a village near Dublin.

There are some good barbel swims above the weir, and a fair stock of jack in the heavy water of Bray reach.

The local *fishermen* are W. Woodhouse and J. Chapman, jun. and sen., the first named of whom houses and lets *boats*, which can also be had at the "George" Hotel, on the bankside.

Travellers will find accommodation at the "George" *Hotel* and the "Hind's Head" *inn*, in the village.

There is a *ferry* here, and the nearest *locks* are Boulter's, 1¾m. up stream, and Bray, nearly ½m. down.

Bray is distant from London (by water) nearly 49m., from Oxford 62¾m., and from Windsor 6m.

House.—Just before the bridge are the house and prettily laid out gardens of Mr. Normansell.

The church, which is a modern building, some distance from TAPLOW COURT, the residence of Mr. Grenfell (which see), contains a few curious brasses. A stone cross now marks the site of the original church in the churchyard.

Orkney House. — This is the residence of Mr. Lawson, proprietor and editor of the *Daily Telegraph*.

Islands, &c.—Both before and after passing Maidenhead Bridge there are several islands. Just below the bridge is a bathing house.

Maidenhead Bridge. — This bridge is composed of stone, and has thirteen arches, and the London-road from the west of England lies over it. This bridge was built in 1772, under the supervision and from the designs of Sir Robert Taylor. It commands some very fine up-river views, more especially of the richly wooded banks of Cliveden.

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Lord Pollington's House is immediately past the bridge. It is of red brick, ivy covered, and the gardens ornamented with Italian seats and vases.

Maidenhead.—This is a corporate town of some 7000 inhabitants, and is distant from London by Great Western line 25m., the journey taking about an hour and a half. The station is about one mile from the river. The town calls for no comment, but in the suburbs, and notably in Ray Park (the most modern) are several pretty residences.

The parish *church* (SS. Andrew and Mary) is in High-street (where also is the Town Hall), but is somewhat uninteresting. There are besides St. Luke's church, St. Mary the [illegible] Roman Catholic church.

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Skindle's.—Near the bridge is *Skindle's* "Orkney Arms" *Hotel* and the *Guards' Club House*. A little higher up is the pretty house attached to Venables' Paper Mills, and opposite the "Ray Mead" Hotel, the charming residence of Sir R. Palmer.

Gas Works.—Just through Maidenhead Bridge are Maidenhead Gas Works.

MAIDENHEAD.

Taplow Court.—This house is the residence of the Grenfell family, and in it is one of the finest picture galleries near London. It includes specimens from the easels of Titian, Poussin, Canaletto, Jan Steen, Van Heyden, and Turner. The mansion was formerly the seat of the Earls of Orkney. In it is a staircase built in imitation of that of the Norman

and Baptist, Congregational, Primitive Methodist, and Wesleyan chapels, and a meeting house of the Society of Friends.

In the town is also the Hambletonian Public Hall, to which is attached a *swimming* bath, and near the river are the Smyth Almshouses.

Maidenhead is a convenient centre for excursionising, as, within four miles are the famous Burnham Beeches, Hurley, Quarry Woods, and Winter Hill, and within six miles are Windsor and Marlow.

Cathedral of Kirkwall. This mansion is not observable from the river, as it is surrounded by dense foliage.

Small Islands. — There are several small islands here.

Glen Island.—Just below Boulter's Lock is the pretty seat of Sir Roger Palmer. The scenery here is particularly magnificent, the right hand side of the river going up (the left bank) abounding in dense and massive woods.

CLIVEDEN HOUSE.

The *fishing* is good for all kinds of fish. A large quantity of Wycombe trout are turned into the water every year.

The local *fishermen* are H. Wilder, E. and M. Andrews, G. Winn, B. Clark, and J. Gill. There is a fish preservation society here, known as the Maidenhead, Cookham, and Bray Angling Association.

Boats can be hired of or housed with W. Deacon ("Ray Mead" Hotel), H. Woodhouse, J. Bond, and S. Rose,

Cliveden.—This, one of the seats of the Duke of Westminster, and originally founded by Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, is situated amidst overhanging woods, enriched with wondrously variegated foliage, which clothes the hill, on which the mansion stands, from base to summit with a "perfect dream of leafy foliage," while the full beauty of the Thames is here seen.

This seat appears to have been particularly unfortunate, for the

and *bathing* can be enjoyed at the Woodhouse Bathing House, near the "Ray Mead" Hotel, and at Boulter's Weir.

Ponies for *towing* can be hired at the "Ray Mead" Hotel.

Travellers will find accommodation at the "Thames" Hotel, Ray Park, where billiards and lawn tennis can be had; at the "Ray Mead" Hotel, near Boulter's Lock, one of the prettiest and most enjoyable of Thames-side hostelries; at the "Orkney Arms" (Skindle's) Hotel, and at the "King's Arms" Hotel, or, in the town, at the "Bear," "Saracen's Head," "White Horse," or "Swan" *inns.*

The nearest *locks* are Boulter's, ½m. up the river, and Bray, 1½m. down. The stream is very swift. On the left bank is a very pretty Swiss cottage-like mansion, inhabited by Lord Dangan.

Maidenhead is distant from London (by water) 50m., from Oxford 60½m., and from Bray a little over 2m.

"Thames" and "Ray Mead" Hotels.—These hotels are conspicuous river-side objects near the lock.

Boulter's Lock, &c.—This is a good stone lock, about ½m. from Maidenhead Bridge, and with an average fall of 6ft. Coming down stream it is approached by a long narrow cutting on the Berkshire side. The proximity of the weir on the Bucks side is dangerous.

White Place.—This mansion, which stands opposite to Cliveden, was formerly the seat of the Duke of Buckingham.

Formosa Island.—This island, which fronts "Cliveden's proud alcove," is well worthy of its name, for the scenery hereabout is simply charming. The island is the largest of the many in the upper portions of [illegible] comprising some 50 acres, and

present mansion (erected from the designs of Sir Charles Barry) can only date from 1851, the two previous buildings having been destroyed by fire, the first in 1795 and the second in 1849. It was in the second one burnt that Thomson's masque of "Alfred," containing the song of "Rule Britannia," by Dr. Arne, was first performed for the delectation of Frederick, Prince of Wales, the father of George III. Beside the Grosvenor Collection (which, we believe, has been temporarily removed lately), there is a particularly handsome pavement of Staffordshire tiles in the entrance hall. The grounds are open during the absence of the proprietor, but to picnic at the cottage ("The Springs") special permission has to be obtained. The views from the upper parts of the grounds are only equalled by those from the terrace of Windsor Castle.

The fishing in the Maidenhead and Cliveden waters is excellent for chub, perch, and more particularly trout. The waters hereabout are strictly looked after by a well-to-do angling association, who spare no expense, and have turned hundreds of brace of lusty trout into their waters for the delectation of all comers.

Camping Ground.—A little way above Boulter's Lock, under some pollards, the camper can find a fair piece of ground.

in the midst of well laid out grounds, the property of Sir G. Young, and occupied by Mr. S. Stanley. There is occasionally good perch fishing in the backwaters about here.

Cookham Lock.—This is one of the most pleasantly placed locks on the Thames, standing just beneath the shady woods of Cliveden and Hedsor. It has an average fall of 3½ft., the range being from 1½ft. to 5ft. The lock is built of wood and stone. The island is a favourite resort of *campers*. It is better to consult Morris, the lock keeper, before pitching a tent. It is distant from Boulter's Lock nearly 2m., from London 52¼m., and from Oxford 59m.

"Ferry" Hotel, &c. — This hostelry is on the left bank just before passing the bridge at Cookham. Near it, also on the left bank, is a small foot bridge and guide post.

Cookham Bridge.—This bridge is constructed of iron, and is very slight; some good views can be had from it. It unites Cookham with Buckinghamshire some 1½m. below Bourne End.

Cookham.—The river here divides into four branches, one on the Buckinghamshire side, leading to the weir, being the original stream before the cut leading to the lock was made, the next to the lock, and the other two lead to Odney Weir and the mill.

Cookham is located at a very fine point of Thames scenery, opposite to the grounds of Hedsor, and has a station on a branch of the Great Western line. The station is a short distance from the river, and an omnibus meets most of the trains. The population numbers a little under 1000.

The *church* of Holy Trinity can boast of much antiquity, as, besides possessing a square Norman tower, it contains a monument of the sixteenth century, some brasses of the following century, and some very old stained glass windows. Of the many memorials here the most interesting

Hedsor, &c. — The next noble domain to Cliveden is Hedsor, a magnificent pile of red brick, the seat of Lord Boston, and which, in the absence of the owner's family, is thrown open to the public. It stands opposite COOKHAM, with which it is connected by a *bridge* (which see). In the park is the church, where are some fine yew trees and the remains of Nathaniel Hook. Not far from Hedsor is Dropmore, the gardens of which are celebrated, containing almost every species of *Coniferæ* which will grow in this country, and the largest (it is said) Araucaria in the kingdom. Dropmore is well worth a visit.

to most sightseers will be that erected to the late Mr. Walker, A.R.A. There is a Wesleyan chapel in the village besides.

The *angling* about Cookham is really first class for either bankmen or puntsters. The Hedsor fishery is private, but a card and a polite request to Lady Boston or her agent, Mr. Lynn, seldom fails in abtaining permission, and Jones, her ladyship's fisherman, is detailed off to accompany the rodster. The water abounds with chub, perch, and barbel, jack being carefully netted away. Odney waters are a certain find for chub, and the weir is a perfect paradise for good swimmers. The waters above Cookham to Bourne End have an almost uniform depth of 8ft., and are alive with roach and jack. The fishermen of Cookham are E. Godden and R. Hatch, and in the village is a quaint, cosy inn called the "Bell and Dragon," the proprietor of which, being an ardent piscator, will give valuable hints to brethren of the craft.

Cookham reach can be specially recommended for perch, jack, and roach, the special swims being at Spade Oak, Hedsor, Cliveden, and Bourne End. It is, however, somewhat exposed to the wind.

Boating men can be accommodated by R. Hatch, R. Poulton, and W. Lacey.

Bathing used to be had at Odney Weir, but we believe it has recently been prohibited.

The "Ferry," close to the river, the "Bell and the Dragon," and the "King's Arms" *Hotels* will supply all accommodation for travellers.

Beyond Cookham the nearest *locks* are Marlow and Boulter's, 3½m. and 2½m. up and down stream respectively.

Oxford is distant 58½m., London (by water) 58m., and Maidenhead about 2m.

Swiss Cottage. — Just past

Bourne End.—This is a small and straggling village in the parish of Wooburn, having a station on the Great Western Railway. It is distant from London 32m. by rail and 53½m. by water. The station, which is also the junction for Marlow, is in the Marlow-road. The river Wye, famous for its Wycombe trout, enters the Thames here.

Fair *fishing* can be had, respecting which Brown and White, the local *fishermen*, will give information, while *boats* can be hired of A. P. Speechley.

The *inns* are the "Railway," close to the station, and the "Old Red Lion."

The nearest *locks* are at Marlow and Cookham, 3m. up and 1½m. down stream respectively.

There is a *ferry* at Spade Oak.

Oxford and London are distant about 58m.

Bridge.—Just above Bourne End and Cookham Bridge, the river is spanned by a wooden railway bridge.

Mills, &c.—Opposite the mills, one of which is for flour and the other for paper making, and just before entering the lock, is a small island. The left-hand side must be kept in going up stream. The scenery is very fine all round here.

Marlow Lock.—This lock is constructed of wood, and has an average fall of 5½ft., the range being from 2½ft. to 6½ft. Care must be exercised in navigating boats through here, as the weir water on the Berks side and the mill stream on the opposite both meet below the lock, from which to the point there is usually a strong stream. Above the lock is the weir, and if there be much water in the river, oarsmen should be careful, as there is little or no protection against being washed over the weir. The scenery both at and prior to reaching the lock is some of the best which the river affords, especially on the left

Quarry Woods. — The Quarry Woods are very magnificent. Picnics and camping (in certain spots) are permitted.

Camping Ground. — There are one or two pitches for tents in the Quarry Woods, and another on the point a few yards below Marlow Lock. No fees are paid at any of these places.

Islands.—Just before Marlow are two or three islands and osier beds.

Foot Bridge.—At Marlow Lock is a small foot bridge, which crosses the mill stream at the back of the mill house.

Marlow.—This town, which is very old, has a station on a branch of the Great Western line, is 35¾m. distant from Paddington, and has a population of about 5000.

Flies and omnibuses are plentiful.

The town, which is slowly becoming modernised, presents no particular features of interest, apart from its situation, which, when seen from the river, has a pretty appearance, the scenery, which is undulating, stretching for miles around. In the town is a literary institute, with good library and reading room; a lecture room, and a horticultural society.

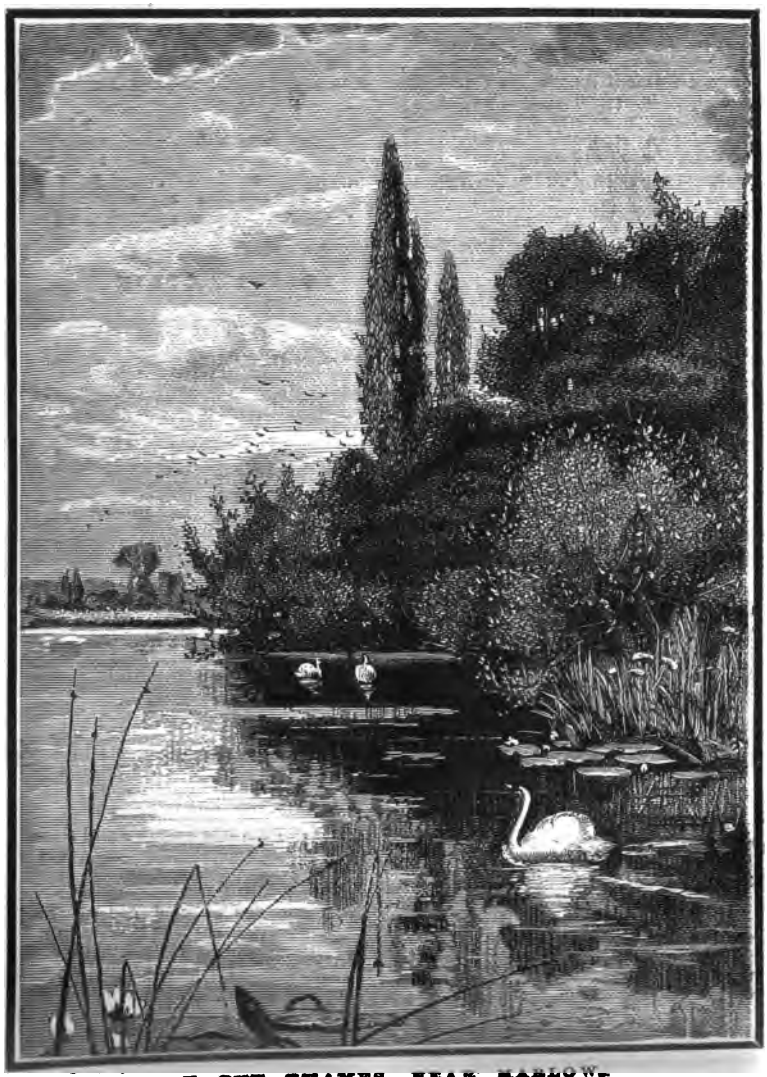
Marlow, in very ancient times, boasts of having been intimately associated with Royalty, for we find

MARLOW BRIDGE.

The "Complete Angler."—Accommodation for wayfarers is provided at the "Complete Angler" *inn*, near Marlow Bridge, perhaps the most picturesque inn on the Thames.

Marlow Bridge.—This is a very handsome bridge of the suspension order. It was erected in 1835, and cost £20,000. It is about 300yds. above the lock.

THE UPPER THAMES.



ON THE THAMES, NEAR MARLOW.

Camping Ground.—On a field just below the church at Bisham is very good camping ground. Apply at the farm (Mr. Elliott's), near the church. A fee of 2s. 6d. a night or 5s. a week is expected.

Bisham.—Though in Berkshire, Bisham forms part of the borough of Great Marlow, and has a population of about 700. The nearest railway station is at Marlow.

The *church* (All Saints) is of very ancient foundation, though but little of the original structure remains, as all, excepting its Norman tower, was destroyed some years since. The building, which is very charmingly situated close on the river's banks, has, in its south aisle, an exceedingly fine collection of tombs, beside stained glass windows and brasses.

The main charm of Bisham, however, is its Abbey, which can boast of an antiquity dating from the reign of Stephen, since which time it has seen many changes, being, in 1388, devoted to the uses of a priory, passing, in the time of Henry VIII., who appears to have had a *penchant* for the Upper Thames, into the possession of Anne of Cleves, and afterwards forming the residence of good Queen Bess. It is now the residence of Mr. G. H. Vansittart. In the Abbey were interred the remains of many noblemen, but of their statues not a vestige remains. The present pretty prior was erected by Sir Philip Hobby, and in it Princess Elisabeth was for a time a prisoner.

Along here we have one of the finest stretches of water in the Upper Thames, and the fishing is very good.

The nearest *locks* are at Marlow, ¾m. down stream, and Temple, 1m. up the river, where also is a *ferry*.

Bisham is distant from Oxford 54m., from London (by water) 57½m., and from Cookham about 4m.

Temple Mills.—There are some large paper mills just below the Temple Weir.

Temple House.—This is the residence of Colonel Owen Williams, and is close to the Temple Mills above that prior to the Conquest it was held by the Earl of Mercia, from whose son it was wrested, in the good old Norman fashion, by William the Conqueror, who gave it to his Queen Matilda. Its history for some time after is doubtful, but later on we find it in the possession of the family of Warwick, the "king maker" (whose remains lie in the neighbouring Abbey of Bisham), after which it passed into the hands of the Pagets of Beaudesert. In St. Peter's-street is the Deanery, a good specimen of the original buildings of the town, and in West-street are the houses wherein Shelley resided for some time, and where the Royal Military College was established.

The *church*, a modern erection of very mixed architecture, is known as All Saints. It has some curious brasses, and its church books are also worth perusal. Besides this there are Holy Trinity, a Roman Catholic church, and Baptist, Congregational, and Primitive Methodist chapels.

The trips, for those who have time, in and around Marlow, are numerous and varied, as Henley, Maidenhead, High Wycombe, Hurley, Chipping Wycombe, Medmenham, Cookham Dene, Winter Hill, Bisham, and the Quarry Woods, are all within easy reach, and will repay a visit, while the stretch of Thames just about Marlow is one of the prettiest.

For *fishermen* the stretch of river from Bourne End to New Lock, by Harleyford House, will supply good sport, especially among trout, some of the biggest ever captured having been taken here, one "thing of beauty" captured in the Marlow Weir pool, having been made "a joy for ever" to adorn the walls of the coffee room at the "Complete Angler" hotel, and weighing 14lb.; but this size has been beaten by 2lb., taken from the same pool. The association turn in some hundred brace of trout of 2lb. each per annum, as an incentive to members and visitors. The water where the lock and weir stream join is a pretty scower for barbel, and the deeps under Quarry Woods past the

the weir. Both stand surrounded by magnificent scenery, the view of the right bank, going up stream, extending for miles.

Hurley.—This is a small and old fashioned village, almost hidden from travellers by boats on the Thames, possessing a population of only 200. The nearest railway station is Marlow.

Hurley derives most of its interest from its monastery of Lady Place, which, founded by William the Conqueror, was the scene, in 1688, of the plotting of the Revolution. But little beyond the west door now remains of the monastery, but, so long as Macaulay's works are read, it will fill its place in English history. The vault wherein the invitation to William of Orange was signed still remains.

The *church* of St. Mary the Virgin is also very ancient, it having been consecrated in 1086, having originally formed a portion of the Benedictine Priory of Our Lady, founded by Sir Geoffrey Mandeville in the time of the Conqueror, and of which traces still exist. It contains a curious stone font, some old paintings, and some very ancient brasses.

The reaches here, which are very delightful, afford good pitches for chub and pike, and at the weir fine perch can be had.

The nearest *locks* are at Hambledon, nearly 4m. up the Thames, and Temple, where is also a *ferry*, about ¾m. down stream.

Hurley is distant from London (by water) 59m., from Oxford 52¼m., and from Bisham and Marlow about 4m.

Hurley Lock, &c.—This lock is of wood, with an average fall of about 3ft., which does not vary much. There is a small wooden foot bridge here, and a little distance above the lock is another. The scenery above is very fine.

Clamping Grounds are situated

Messrs. Louch's cool "Lion's Den," is capital ground for jack during the months of October and November. Above Marlow Bridge, on the Berks side, past Bisham Abbey, and up to the tail of Temple Mills are some delicious chub and roach swims, and Temple Weir contains and gives up many a pretty trout. The back waters at Hurley, opposite Harleyford, are public waters—although the reverse is boldly posted up—and an angler here might spend months in remunerative all round angling, imbibing ozone and zoedone, or, still better, delicious ale from that quaint and well appointed old hostelry, "Ye Bell," in the village of Hurley close by. The Marlow Angling Association looks after the interests of Waltonians, and the local fishermen are R. and W. Shaw, G. and T. White, W. Thorpe, W. and H. Rockwell, T. Barnes, and G. Coster.

Boats of all kinds can be obtained from R. Shaw and Haines and Sons.

Bathers may enjoy a dip below the Marlow Lock, or from the "Anglers" Hotel.

The *hotels* are the "Anglers" (on the opposite bank), the "Crown" (where are billiard tables), the "Railway," and the "George and Dragon," besides the "Fisherman's Retreat" and "Two Brewers" *inns*.

The nearest *locks* are Temple, 1¼m. up the river, and Cookham, 4m. down stream. The nearest *ferry* is at the Temple Weir.

Marlow is distant from London 57m. (by water), from Oxford 54¼m., and from Cookham about 4m.

Beechwood.—Some half mile above Marlow, standing high on a hill, is a new red brick house, known as Beechwood, and the residence of Mr. R. Hammond-Chambers.

Temple Lock.—This lock is built of wood, has a fall ranging from 2¼ft. to 4ft. 9in., the average being about 4¼ft.

mill, whose master (Mr. Birch) rents most of the land hereabouts, and will permit camping for a nominal fee.

Tow Bridges.—There are two wooden tow bridges, one below and the other just above the lock.

Islands.—There are two fair sized islands just before reaching Medmenham, and a further two before Culham Court.

which stands at the foot of magnificent hanging woods, is the seat of Sir William Clayton, and was a favourite residence of the late Emperor of the French when an exile. The backwater up the weir, past the house, is one of the most charming backwaters on the river, its "tropical" vegetation, in the way of gigantic docks, &c., being marvellous. Do not be alarmed at "private" being posted.

Villarsia.—Botanists will find two patches of that most exquisite little aquatic flower, the Villarsia, just before coming to Medmenham. There are not a dozen patches in all between Richmond and Oxford.

Medmenham.—This village, the nearest railway station to which is at Marlow, some three miles off by the road, is chiefly remembered for its ruined abbey, and the doings of John Wilkes, Francis Dashwood, Churchhill, Paul Whitehead, and other "monks" of their order, who used to hold their meetings in this pretty Buckinghamshire nook. Here it was that the members, or "monks," as they chose to dub themselves, of the bogus Medmenham Abbey, some remains of which still stand, including the doorway, with the memorable motto, *Fay ce que voudras*, used to hold their gatherings, and right merry assemblies they were, if we are to believe all we read of this "Hell Fire Club," as their association was sometimes familiarly—if not politely—termed. The ruins are very pretty when seen from the river, but it is needless to state they are mostly "modern" ruins, the ivy being all that is strictly old.

In ancient times there was a *bonâ fide* monastery here, founded by De Bolebec, to whom King John granted a charter, when the building was occupied by the Cistercian order. In the sixteenth century it was attached to Bisham Abbey, and so remained till it was suppressed, with many others, by Henry VIII. The seal of one of the abbots of Medmenham is now in the British Museum. The

BERKSHIRE.

Backwater.—After leaving Medmenham there is a charming backwater of considerable length on the Berks side well worth navigating.

Culham Court, &c.—This red brick mansion stands on a hill near Assendon, on the Berkshire shore, some little distance above Medmenham.

Magpie Island.—Just off Culham Court is Magpie Island. The scenery all around here embraces views extending for many miles, especially on the Buckinghamshire side.

"Flower Pot" Inn.—This well-known *inn* forms a prominent object on the shore facing Hambledon.

Sandbanks, &c.—Just before entering Hambledon lock are several sandbanks, osier beds, &c., and careful steering is required, the stream being very swift.

Hambledon Lock.—This is a good lock, being substantially built of brick. The fall varies from 1ft. at high tide to 4ft. 3in. at low tide, the average being 4ft. The weirs are on the right going up.

In towing a small boat up just about here, the steersman should keep out in mid-stream as much as possible, as in crawling up in shore, the bow, in consequence of eddies and rapid shoots of water, is liable to be suddenly driven outwards, and the boat get sideways to the stream and [illegible] before the propelling

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

principal mansion in the vicinity is Danesfield, the seat of Mr. Scott Murray, but at the end of the village is an ancient farmhouse, the original manor-house of Brockmer.

The *church* of St. Peter's is very old, and of Norman origin, but of late years it has been much restored. In it are a few ancient monuments and brasses, and a carved oaken pulpit.

Medmenham, at which there is a *ferry*, is a favourite spot for *campers* and *picnicers*. The river here winds very much, and consequently the views obtained are very extensive.

The *hotel* is the "Ferry Hotel," adjoining the Abbey.

The angling between Hurley and Hambledon, a distance of some five miles, is as good and varied as any on the river. The water from New Lock Weir, all along Mr. Scott Murray's domain, runs to a depth of 12ft., and contains perch and tench in galore; paternoster work with a minnow being good form for the first, and legering or float fishing with a lob for the latter. Near "Poison Ducks," a cottage below Medmenham Abbey, are some splendid rush beds full of jack, and the islands opposite "Frog Mill," near Medmenham, having clayey, shelving banks, are the haunts of chub, and are a paradise for the angler, who can throw a fly or fish Nottingham fashion.

The nearest *locks* are Hambledon and Hurley, 2m. up and 1½m. down stream respectively.

Medmenham is distant from Oxford 51m., from London 60½m. (by the river), and from Marlow about 3½m.

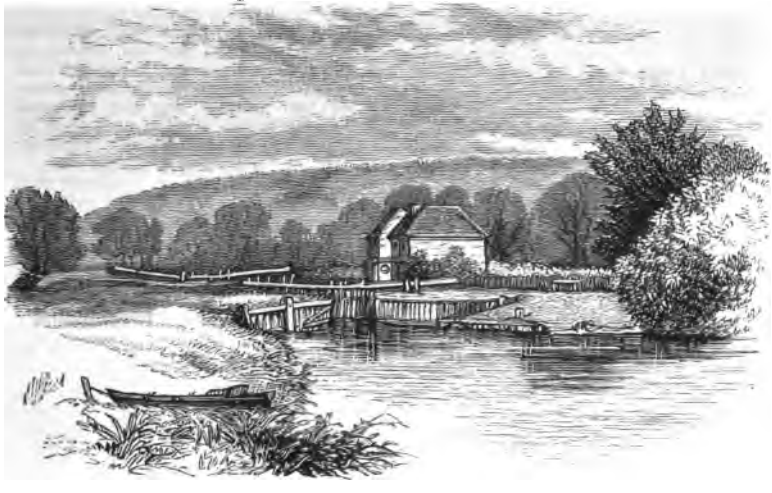
Hambledon. — This small old-world village, which has a population of under 200, is placed some little distance from the river (here somewhat narrow), and though it is frequently omitted in the programme of boating parties, the same cannot be said of artists, with whom it is a favourite resort, the scenery here, on

almost always provide good pitches for *camping*. Save at Henley Regatta time, a small gratuity is expected. At Regatta time the usual tip varies from 5s. to 10s., as she is very kind in furnishing hot water, drying clothes, &c.

sides. The nearest railway station is Henley, on the Great Western Railway.

The *church* of St. Mary's is a handsome and ancient structure, and contains some fine tombs, mainly of the D'Oyley family. There is a Congregational chapel on Pheasant's Hill.

The *hotels* are the "Stag and Huntsman" in the village, and the



HAMBLEDON LOCK.

"Flower Pot" at Aston on the opposite shore. There is a *ferry* here.

The nearest *locks* are Marsh and Hurley, 3¼m. and 3¾m. up and down stream respectively.

Hambledon is distant from Oxford 48¾m., from London (by water) 62¾m., and from Medmenham about 2¼m.

Regatta Island.—This island (which is just below Fawley Court, and nearly in mid-stream), is the

Greenlands. — This mansion, which is placed in well kept grounds running down to the water's edge, where the river turns sharp to the left towards Henley, is the seat of

starting point of the competitors in the Henley Regatta. It is noticeable for its rotunda, or "Temple," which faces Henley Bridge, about 1½m. distant, in almost a straight line. This is the Henley Regatta course. The stretch of water is certainly one of the best for rowing, and the scenery is very fine on both sides.

Camping is allowed here. The island keeper expects a fee of 5s.

Remenham.—This village, which has a population of a little over 500, is connected with the county of Oxon by Henley Bridge. Remenham Farm, on the bank, is one of the first landmarks looked for by Henley oarsmen. The nearest railway station is at Henley.

The *church*, dedicated to St. Nicholas, stands close to the river. It has been of late years largely restored, but the chancel can be seen in its original condition; there are two good brasses here, and several handsome stained glass memorial windows. The parish extends for a considerable distance along the banks of the river, and the handsome wooded slopes are a feature in Thames scenery.

The nearest *locks* are at Marsh and Hambledon, 2m. up and 1½m. down stream respectively; the nearest *ferries* are at Bolney Court and Aston.

Henley Bridge.—This is a handsome structure of stone, connecting Remenham in Berkshire with Henley in Oxfordshire. The bridge has five

Mr. W. H. Smith. The seat appears to have seen many vicissitudes, for we find that it originally belonged to the Chownes, from which it passed to the Shipwaths, a local family. It then became the property of the D'Oyleys, who, through their attachment to the Royalist party at the breaking out of the Civil War, were compelled to stand a siege at the hands of Lord Essex, who, from the opposite banks, battered the house pretty considerably, the owner D'Oyley, with the garrison, eventually surrendering. The house is, of course, a modern erection.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Fawley Court.—This house, which will be easily noted, it being white, is the residence of Mrs. E. Mackenzie, and is opposite Remenham. It was erected from the designs of Sir Christopher Wren. The house was originally the residence of Sir Bulstrode Whitelocke. In the church are some tombs of this family. Fawley Court also serves as the boundary mark between the counties of Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire.

Camping is allowed here during the Regatta Week on the meadow above the Court.

Henley.—This place, beloved of oarsmen, is a prosperous, but dull town, situated in the centre of well wooded heights, which form one of the most delightful pictures to be

erected in 1785 from the design of Mr. Hayward, whose remains lie in Henley church. Two "masks" of the "Thames" and "Isis" are sculptured above the centre arch of the bridge.

Park Place, &c.—When passing Bolney Court, one sees high on a well-clad hill, Park Place, now the residence of S. Noble, Esq., but formerly the abode of Frederick, Prince of Wales, and later on the residence of George IV. In the grounds is a Druidical temple, transferred from St. Helier's, Jersey, in 1785. This mansion forms part of the parish of Remenham Hill. A great portion of the house is built of stone from the old Reading Abbey.

Marsh Lock.—This lock, which is of wood, stands in the centre of the river, and has an average fall of nearly 4ft., ranging, however, from 2½ft. to 4½ft. There are three bridges here—one a long narrow foot bridge of wood, and the others, across the weir, of iron and wood respectively. The iron one is very ugly. There is a strong stream from here to the bridge of Henley.

seen on the Thames. The town is clean and well built. It is in connection with the Great Western system, the station being close to the river side. Flies and omnibuses are abundant, and usually meet the London trains. The population numbers some 5000. In the Fair Mile, which is on the Oxford road, is a fine avenue of trees. In the town are the "English" and Grammar Schools, which are of ancient foundation. At Greys, near, is a pretty church and fine tomb of Lord Knollys.

The *church* of St. Mary's is a handsome and noble building of the Decorated style, with a lofty turreted tower, which is reputed to have been designed by Cardinal Wolsey. In the church are the remains of Lady Kneller, wife of the painter, and E. Jennings, the master builder of St. Paul's Cathedral, and a tomb of Lady Periam, the sister of Lord Bacon. There are a few good monuments, and in the vestry is a valuable library, bequeathed to the town by Dr. Aldrich, in 1737. Humphrey Gainsborough, the brother of the painter, was pastor of the Congregational Chapel here (which dates from 1662) for twenty-eight years. Other places of worship are Holy Trinity Church, a Friends' meeting house, and a Baptist chapel.

For those who seek amusement, there is a billiard room at the back of the Town Hall, also a capital one at "The Wheel" Hotel, and a well supplied newsroom in Hart-street, the subscription to the latter being 1s. per week. For pedestrians Henley is very attractive, the scenery around being exceedingly fine, particularly towards Marlow.

Although the *fishing* at Henley is not so good as in other reaches of the upper Thames, still, on a favourable day out of the boating season, fair baskets can be made, particularly from Marsh Pool, barbel and pike abounding there. An active preservation society is much needed.

The local *fishermen* are W. Parrott, sen. and jun.; W. and E. Vaughan, H. Allum, G. Gerram. T. Potter, and C. Hamilton.

For *boating* parties Henley offers

BERKSHIRE.

Hennerton and Temple Combe.—These seats form prominent objects on the high hills to the left.

Islands.—After passing the lock there is a group of several pretty little islands.

Wargrave.—This pleasant Berkshire village, of some 2000 inhabitants, lies on the high road from Twyford to Henley, at which towns are the nearest railway stations, on the Great Western Railway.

The *church*, dedicated, like most of the churches passed on the way to Oxford, to St. Mary, is built of flint and stone, though formerly of Norman date, but of this nought is left but the north door. The square tower, which forms a prominent object in the landscape, when seen from the deck of a steamer passing up the river, is covered with ivy. It contains a peal of six bells. In the church are several interesting monuments and memorial tablets, including one to the author of "Sandford and Merton." The grounds around the church are exceedingly pretty, and in them is an old Saxon font.

Wargrave is a good *fishing* station, "the deep," or "pool," being prolific of almost all kinds of fish, and specially of jack in the winter months.

The local *fishermen* are F. Wyatt, S. Crampton, J. Martin, and W. Brown.

Boating men will find accommodation at W. Wyatt's.

Bathing can be enjoyed in the Lock Pool, and also behind the island, just below Wargrave.

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unusual attractions, as it is here that the famous regatta is annually held. Boats of every description can be obtained of Johnson and Pacey, H. Hooper, and H. Russell.

Those who wish for a *bathe* may enjoy a dip at the Henley Bathing Company's House, at Solomon's Hatch, in the pool of the Marsh Lock.

The *hotels* are the "Red Lion" and the "Angel," near the bridge; the "Royal," near the railway station; the "Catherine Wheel," in Hart-street; and the "White Hart." The *inns* are the "Little White Hart," the "Bull," the "Carpenters' Arms," the "Two Brewers," and the "Bear." The "Red Lion" Hotel is, perhaps, the best known of all on the Upper Thames. It was on a window in one of the upper rooms that Shenstone scratched the hackneyed lines—

> Whoe'er has travelled life's dull round,
> Where'er his stages may have been,
> May sigh to think he still has found
> The warmest welcome at an Inn.

A few years ago the window pane was in its sash, but recently it has been taken out. Why?

The nearest *locks* are Marsh, 1m. up the river; and Hambledon, 2¼m. down stream. There is a *ferry*, ¼m. above Marsh Lock, at Bolney Court.

Henley is distant from London (by water) 64½m., from Oxford 47m., and from Hambledon 1¾m.

Bolney Court.—This house is a prominent seat on the Thames, and is surrounded by woods.

Islands.—Opposite Bolney Court are a number of small islands in mid stream.

The *hotel* is the "George and Dragon," and the *inns* are the "White Hart" and the "Bull."

The nearest *lock* is at Shiplake, half a mile up stream, and where, as at Wargrave, there is a *ferry*.

Wargrave is distant from London (by water) 68½m., and from Oxford 43¾m., and from Henley about 5m.

Bridge. — Just before Shiplake Lock is an ugly wooden bridge of the Great Western Railway Company.

The Loddon.—Some little distance below Shiplake Lock the river Loddon joins the Thames.

Islands.—Leaving Shiplake, and before reaching Sonning Bridge, there is a large island well wooded, and a little further on one of osiers, and then some small ones of willows.

Sonning.—This is a small and pleasantly situated old world village, with a population of a trifle less than 500. The place is scrupulously neat and clean. The nearest railway station is at Twyford, on the Great Western Railway, a distance of 2m. An omnibus runs several times every day from Sonning to Reading, and *vice versâ*.

The *church* (St. Andrew's), the tower of which forms a distinguishing feature in the landscape when viewed from the old bridge, is well worth a careful visit, as, apart from its many interesting brasses, it presents several features of architectural interest. There is also a fine peal of bells here. On the north side of the church is an elaborately designed porch, surmounted by a statue of St. Andrew. In the interior is some very fine carved work, notably in the north aisle and on the altar piece. There are several monuments, many of them being in memory of members of the Barker family, and a large

Shiplake.—This village is in connection with the Great Western Railway, the run occupying about an hour and a half. The inhabitants number about 600. The whole of the village is very pleasantly situated, but its most picturesque portion is on the chalk hill, a short distance above the lock.

The *church* of St. Peter and St. Paul was restored some ten years since, when a complete peal of bells was added. It contains some ancient stained glass windows, which were formerly in the Abbey of St. Bertin at St. Omer, and look very pretty from the river. In this church the Poet Laureate, Tennyson, was married.

The nearest *locks* are at Sonning and Marsh, 2¾m. up and down the river respectively.

There are *ferries* here and at Wargrave.

Shiplake is distant from London (by water) nearly 69m., from Oxford 42¾m., and from Henley 4½m.

Shiplake Lock. — This lock, built of stone, is situated a little way above the junction of the river Loddon with the Thames. The average fall here is 3½ft., the range being from 1ft. 6in. to 4ft.

Camping Ground. — There is *camping* ground on the lock island.

The Coppice.—The Coppice, the seat of the late Sir Robert Phillimore, runs down to the Thames bank.

Crossley Park.—In the parish of Shiplake is Crossley Park, surrounded by an extensive deer park, which is the seat of the lord of the manor, Major Baskerville.

Island.—There is a large island of osiers just after leaving The Coppice and Crossley Park.

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number of old brasses. The view of the surrounding country from the tower is magnificent.

Good jack may be caught in this stretch, and barbel, roach, gudgeon, &c., are abundant. The lock pools are the private property of Mr. Witherington, who readily gives permission to fish on application, if the water is not engaged. Part of the back water is rented by the proprietor of the "French Horn," J. Bromley, who, with W. Hull, are the local *fishermen*.

Boats can be hired from J. Salter, at the lock.

Bathing can be enjoyed, by permission of Mr. Witherington, at the Weir, and also in the water near the "French Horn" Hotel.

The *hotel* is the "White Hart," and on the opposite bank is the "French Horn."

The nearest *locks* (besides its own)

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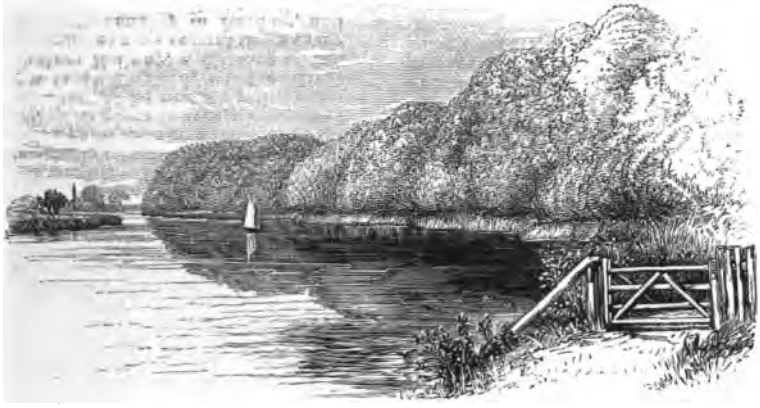
Sonning Bridge.—The bridge is of stone, and of very ancient construction. From it some splendid and varying views of the winding river can be obtained.



SONNING—THAMES PARADE REACH.

The "French Horn."—This well-known hostelry faces Sonning, and is owned by J. Bromley, who

are Caversham, about 3m. up stream, and Shiplake, 2½m. down the river. The nearest *ferry* is at Wargrave.

Sonning is distant from London 47½m., from Oxford (by water) 40½m., and from Shiplake about 2m.

Sonning Lock.—This lock is constructed of stone and wood, and in the summer months, owing to the floral taste of the keeper, presents a very gay appearance, which is much enhanced by its charming situation. The fall, which is usually 3½ft., ranges from 1½ft. to 4ft. The left bank must be kept in going up.

Kennet.—The river Kennet some little distance before Caversham lock empties itself into the Thames.

Caversham Lock.—This lock is built of brick. The fall here ranges from 1ft. to 4ft., the average being 3½ft. Care must be exercised in navigating boats through this lock, as on the Oxfordshire side there is a dangerous current. *Camping* is sometimes permitted on the lock island.

Reading.—This town, the county town of Berkshire, is connected with the Great Western, South Eastern, and South Western railways. Flies and omnibuses meet most of the trains in the summer months. The population numbers about 24,000. The town is particularly well drained and watered, while, generally speaking, it is well built, the best houses being in the Bath-road and Coley-avenue. Reading is well-known as being the place where Messrs. Huntley and Palmer's biscuit factory, which employs about 3000 hands, and Sutton's Seed Farm are situated, and which are both worth visiting.

Reading is a town of some antiquity, as is evidenced by its having been the base of operations in the Danish incursion into Wessex in 871. From the time of the plague down to the time of Queen Elizabeth—an excellent portrait of whom, with four maids of honour, hangs in the town hall—the legislative assembly held its sittings in the town, and in 1625 the lawyers removed from

rents a swim abounding in fish. Fishermen will do well to inquire for W. Hull, who can put them on to some good things in the way of barbel. He has some private water.

Islands.—Shortly after leaving Sonning Lock are one moderate sized island and several small ones.

Caversham.—This place, which is but a suburb of Reading, is joined to that town by a neat iron bridge. It is a commonplace village, but there are some good residences in the neighbourhood. It was at Caversham that Charles I. was permitted by the Parliament to spend two days with his children previous to his execution. The population numbers 2700. The nearest railway station is at Reading, to which an omnibus runs several times a day from Caversham, the fare being 2d. The scenery at Caversham is pretty, including on the right hand side Caversham Park, with the handsome residence of the Earl of Cadogan. The country on the left going up is somewhat flat.

The *church* of St. Peter, which contains some excellent examples of Norman work, has lately undergone extensive restorations and repairs. From the churchyard, which is on a hill, some extensive and diversified views of the surrounding country can be obtained.

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Westminster here. Twenty years after it received severe treatment at the hands of General Essex's Parliamentary forces. The old Benedictine Abbey, where were interred the remains of Henry I. and his daughter, suffered considerably, and naught but some walls and arches remain to mark the site of this grand old historical monastery. The ruins are very pretty, and form part of the Forbury public recreation gardens. In the business parts of the town are some ancient houses, the finest and most complete specimens being at the corner of Broad-street (where Queen Elizabeth is reputed to have stayed) and St. Mary's Butts. One of the old gates is still standing near the Forbury Gardens. In the Town Hall, adjoining which is a handsome and spacious public hall, are some splendid portraits. Reading is able to boast of one of the handsomest blocks of public offices of any English town, as the new public buildings are very handsome.

Of *churches* there are several, viz., All Saints, Christ Church, Whitley; Grey Friars, Friar-street; Grey Friars, North-street; St. Giles (which suffered much during the Civil Wars), Horn-street; St. John's, St. Luke's, St. Saviour's, St. Stephen's, St. Lawrence, Market-place; and St. Mary's, Minster-street. Of the last two, the first named is a handsome building in the Perpendicular style, composed of flint and rubble, and with a square turreted tower. In the church is a a very fine stained glass window, and some curious monuments and brasses. St. Mary's, which was very carefully restored some years back, dates from 1550, having been founded on the site of a nunnery built by Elfida to expiate the murder of her stepson, and generally is a very handsome structure. It is noticeable for its chequered tower and curious oaken roof. In the vestry are some ancient brasses, in the church are some grotesquely ornamented tombs, in the choir room is

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Anglers will get fair sport here, the local *fishermen* being W. Moss, R. Knight, P. Freebody, and Rush.

Boats can be hired from, or housed with E. Causton, W. Moss, K. Freebody, C. Best, and F. Knight, the two first named being also builders.

The *hotels* at Caversham are the "Crown" and the "Caversham." Accommodation is not abundant, but there is a moderate amount to be obtained in Reading, opposite.

Camping Ground. — *Camping* ground may be obtained on a field near the "Crown" by special leave. Also on a field lower down.

The nearest *locks* are Caversham, ¾m. down stream, and Mapledurham, 4m. up the river. There is a *ferry* at the "Roebuck," on the opposite shore.

Caversham is distant from London 74¼m. (by water) from Oxford 37m., and from Sonning about 3m.

Caversham Bridge.—This bridge, which connects Reading and Caversham, is constructed of iron. It is claimed for this bridge that in ancient days an encounter took place here between the Parliamentary forces, under the Earl of Essex, and the Cavaliers, under the leadership of Prince Rupert.

an old painting supposed to be by Caraccio, and in the chancel are the old colours of the 66th Regiment. In the churchyard of St. Giles are some curious epitaphs, and the Grey Friars church, in the street of that name, is well worth a visit. It was built in the 15th century, and was restored about twenty years ago. Besides these, there are the Roman Catholic church of St. James, four Baptist chapels, three Congregational chapels, four Primitive Methodist chapels, and Independent, Wesleyan, Unitarian, Free Methodist, and Episcopalian places of worship, besides a meeting house of the Society of Friends. There are several charitable institutions, including the Royal Berkshire Hospital in the London Road. There are several good educational establishments, including the Reading School and the Blue Coat School, and the Science and Art School.

Of *amusements* this Berkshire town possesses a fair quantity, there being a *theatre* and an Athenæum in Friar-street, the latter having a good library and reading room. There are also free reading rooms and library in West-street. There is a good public hall known as the Victoria.

On account of its unusual railway facilities, Reading offers a convenient centre for tourists, campers out, &c., as it is surrounded by a good country, though as taken by itself it is somewhat uninteresting from an artistic point of view. Mapledurham, Pangbourne, Bradfield, Englefield, Three Mile Cross, Sonning, and Henley are all within easy reach, and offer charming trips.

Anglers will get fair sport here, as their interests are looked after by the Reading Angling Association, which has recently shown very great activity.

Boating men will find a good stretch of water here for rowing. In the town is a Rowing Club, the meetings of which are held at the "Upper Ship" Hotel, and an annual regatta is also held, the course being from the Fisheries to Caversham Bridge. For bathers there is the Reading Bathing House, near Caversham Lock.

The *hotels* are the "Caversham,"

Islands.—Just above Caversham are several islands, covered with thick foliage. On one of the group was fought a wager of battle between Henry, Earl of Essex, and Robert de Montfort, in the presence of King Henry II. The Earl of Essex fell and was carried to the Abbey at Reading, but so ashamed was he of his defeat, and fearful of the world's opinion of him, that he became a monk, and never after quitted the abbey walls. At the head of the first of these islands is a summer house. Above these it is exceedingly dangerous for boats on the right hand side.

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the "Queen's" in Friars-street, the "George," King-street, the "Ship," Duke-street, the "Beehive," Friars-street, and the "Great Western," near the railway stations.

The nearest *locks*, after Caversham, are at Mapledurham and Sonning, 4m. up and 3¼m. down the river respectively.

Reading is distant from London (by water) 74¼m., from Oxford 37m., and from Sonning 3m.

"White Hart."—This hotel, also known as the "Caversham Hotel," is on the left bank, immediately past the bridge.

"Roebuck" Hotel.—This hotel, charmingly situated, is the nearest one to Mapledurham, in which village there are no inns. It is on the Berkshire shore, by the side of the Great Western Railway line. There is a *ferry* here.

Purley. — Leaving Reading the scenery is somewhat flat until we arrive at Purley Hall and Park, the village of which can be discerned in a clearing of the fine trees of the Park. Purley Hall was built for the celebrated John Law, of Mississippi fame, and in it resided Warren Hastings. The Park, which extends to the water's edge, is magnificent, and contains some beautiful trees, notably a copper beech and a cedar. There is a pretty little church, enclosed by iron railings, in the Park. Here the scenery on both sides is very fine, that on the right bank extending for some distance, the background of the landscape being formed of dense woods. The nearest railway station is at Pangbourne, The population of the village numbers only 200.

The *church* of St. Mary's has an interesting old Norman tower, but otherwise the building is modern.

The nearest *locks* are at Mapledurham, half a mile up the river, and

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Mapledurham. — This pretty little village is chiefly known for its connection with the fine old Elizabethan manor house of Mapledurham, which has been for centuries, and still is, the seat of the Blount family. The mansion contains many interesting family portraits and relics. The Theresa and Martha Blount, so bepraised by Pope, died here. The Thames just here is exceedingly pretty, and along the front of the mansion runs an avenue, nearly a mile in length, of fine elm trees, which, with the old mill and church peeping out from among the foliage, combine to form a picture hardly to be equalled, and certainly not to be

There is a *ferry* at Purley.

The distance from London (by water) is 78m., from Oxford 33½m., and from Sonning about 7m.

Mapledurham Lock.—This lock is of wood, and somewhat old, and has an average fall of about 5ft. The fall ranges from 2ft. to 7ft. The lock is in a disgraceful and dangerous state of disrepair. The stream is rather swift here. *Caution*—In passing the eel bucks about here, care must be taken to keep in the water on the towing-path side, as at high water the iron stakes are liable to damage the bottom of the boat.

Island, &c.—Just off Hardwicke House is a small eyot, and some distance higher up, in mid-stream, are several osier beds, which off Mapledurham and vicinity are very numerous.

Pangbourne Bridge. — This bridge, which connects Pangbourne with Whitchurch, on the opposite bank, is a large wooden structure. The view of the river from it is very pretty.

excelled, on the river. The inhabitants of the village number about 500. The nearest railway station is at Pangbourne, on the Great Western Railway.

The *church* of St. Margaret's is well worth a visit, as it exhibits some curious ideas in decoration, the interior of the church, in which are several tombs of the Blount family, being profusely ornamented with gilding and glaring colours, this species of ornamentation being even carried to the font. The church also contains a handsome reredos.

The water about Mapledurham is noted for its trout, jack, and perch, and a large number of chub are to be found in and about the weir when the water is high enough.

The local *fishermen* are E. Shepherd, at the lock house, and T. Lovegrove, who will render all assistance to *anglers*, and put them on the track of some grand perch.

The nearest *hotel* is the "Roebuck" (which see), about a mile below the lock.

The nearest *locks* at Whitchurch and Caversham, 2¼m. and 4¼m. up and down the river respectively.

Hardwicke House. — A little above Mapledurham lock stands the Tudor mansion of Hardwicke Hall. It is reported to have been one of the hiding places of Charles II. The mansion and grounds preserve much of their antiquity in their yew tree hedges, &c. The scenery here is very good.

Boxedown.—At the top of a rather low range of bare hills is a large house, the seat of Mr. Fanning.

Thames Bank. — This mansion was the residence of Mr. Willan, a well-known old Oxford oarsman, but is now the property of Mr. Chamberlain, brother of the Rt. Hon. J. Chamberlain, M.P. It is situated in the midst of very pretty grounds, just before Pangbourne Bridge and Whitchurch Lock.

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Pangbourne.—This is a commonplace, but beautifully situated village, and one of the most frequented by anglers of any on the Thames. It has a station on the Great Western line, the run down occupying some hour and a half. The population is under 800.

Though the village of Pangbourne can boast of a certain amount of antiquity, there is nothing in the place at the present day to prove it. The manor house has been mentioned by Leland as "a fair place." It is now in the possession of the Breedon family, and is known as Bere Court.

The parish *church*, which is dedicated to St. James the Less, is, with

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Whitchurch.—This is a large and straggling village, with but a small population, the inhabitants only mustering about 900. The nearest station is at Pangbourne. The view of the village as seen from the river (though not very much of it comes to view), with its church and mill peeping from out the dense foliage, is very pretty.

WHITCHURCH BRIDGE.

The *church*, again dedicated to St. Mary, is of Norman origin, but having been at various times rebuilt and restored, but few traces of its original architecture exist. It possesses a wooden steeple which will well repay examination. In the church are several good brasses of monuments,

a peal of six bells, a modern building having been erected about sixteen years ago. The church has a very finely proportioned arch, a carved oaken pulpit of the time of Queen Elizabeth, and several good monumental statues, many of them relating to members of the Breedon family. The register of this church dates from the middle of the sixteenth century. There is also a Congregational chapel in the village.

The "pool" here, which is 25ft. deep, is noted for its trout, perch, barbel, chub, &c.

The local *fishermen* are G. Ashley, T. Lovegrove, R. Albury, and W. Davidson.

Boating men can leave their boats in charge of, or hire crafts from E. T. Ashley.

Bathing can be obtained at the weir pool.

The *hotels* are the "Swan," near the river, and the "George" and the "Elephant and Castle," in the village.

During the "season" in fine weather, it is by no means an unusual thing to find every bed in the village taken. It is well, therefore, if possible, to write and secure one.

The nearest *locks* (except Whitchurch) are at Goring, 4m. up stream, and Mapledurham, 2¼m. down the river. The nearest *ferry* is at Basildon.

Pangbourne is distant from London by water about 81m.. from Oxford about 31m., and from Purley, 2½m.

Basildon.—This is a small village situated on a stretch of flat land, about midway between Pangbourne and Streatley, and is chiefly known as being the residence of Mr. Alan Morris, whose seat, Basildon House, is some little distance from the river, surrounded by a handsome park. The mansion was originally the seat of the Viscount Fanes, of Ireland. It contains some very fine pictures, and some relics from the famous Strawberry Hill collection.

The Grotto.—After passing beneath the brick viaduct of the Great Western Railway, and before arriving at Goring Lock, we pass a handsome the Powys and Gardiner families. There are likewise several handsome stained glass windows.

Accommodation is obtainable at the "Cross Keys" or "Bridge House" *inns*.

The nearest *locks* are at Goring, 4m. up the river, and Mapledurham, 2¼m. down stream. The nearest *ferry* is at Basildon.

Whitchurch is distant (by water) from London 80¾m., from Oxford 30¾m., and from Caversham 6m.

Whitchurch Lock.—This lock, which some call "Pangbourne Lock," has an average summer fall of 4ft., the range being from 3ft. to 4½ft. The *lock* should be entered with care.

Hart's Wood.—This wood is well worth seeing, especially when the beech trees are decked with their autumn tints. From a hill through the wood some fine views can be obtained.

Eyots. — Off Hart's Wood are several pretty aits. They are private property. In going up stream keep the right side.

Camping Ground.—For campers there is a fair pitch for tents along the foot of Hart's Wood, as you are going up. Mr. George Sworder, farmer, occupies a good deal of the

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white house, known as the "Grotto," which derives its title from possessing at one time a handsome grotto, of which, we believe, no traces now exist. The grounds of this seat run down to the water's edge. On the opposite side of the river is some *camping* ground.

Butonius.—Between Pangbourne and Goring, on the Berks side, may be found patches of the *butonius*, or "flowering rush," a very pretty plant, and now scarce on the Thames.

Goring Bridge.—This is a long wooden bridge, connecting Streatley with Goring. The toll to go over it is 1d.

Streatley.—This village, of some 700 inhabitants, is picturesquely placed, facing Goring, at a bend of the river at the base of the Berkshire downs. The village lies back some distance from the stream, so that but little is seen when passing up the river by boat. The railway station is in Goring.

The town is very ancient, the manor having been held by Edgar, in the time of Edward the Confessor, after which it was handed over to Manville. In the time of King John it belonged to the Bishop of Sarum. Roman remains have been discovered in the neighbourhood at various times. At Aldworth, which is distant about 3m., the road lying through hilly country, is a Norman church, which contains several monuments relating to members of the De la Beche family.

The parish *church*, which is dedicated to St. John the Baptist, though in former times it bore the somewhat general title of St. Mary, is an ancient structure, being built in the Transition Norman and Early English style, and contains some excellent brasses. It also has a handsome square tower, and several lancet windows.

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land on the right hand side, and it is well to ask his permission before taking liberties. He resides in the picturesque manor-like looking farm-house almost opposite Basildon.

Railway Bridge.—There is a red brick railway bridge a little distance above Hart's Wood.

Goring.—This village, which is built on gently rising hills, in one of the most admired portions of the river, has a station on the Great Western Railway, by which route it is distant from Paddington 45m. The journey occupies about 1½ hours.

This portion of the Thames valley appears to have been occupied by the Romans, as Roman implements and traces of villas have at various times been unearthed in the vicinity. In Goring Heath part of the parish are Allnut's Almshouses and schools, in the parish proper is Lybbe's Almshouse, and two miles to the north-east are the remains of a priory, now known as Ebingdon Farm. The Chiltern Hills begin at Goring.

The *church* of St. Thomas A'Becket is of ancient date, and stands almost on the water's edge. It originally consisted of a lofty Norman aisle and tower, since which it has been added to as required. It was at one time connected with an Augustinian nunnery. In the church are some very fine brasses. There is also a chapel of the Lady Huntingdon Connexion in the village.

Anglers can here have a choice of swims, as the fishing all round Goring and Streatley is good, pike, perch,

[illegible] Saunders and Rush.

The *inns* are the "Swan," on the bank, and the "Bull," in the village.

The nearest *locks* are Cleeve, ¾m. up the Thames, and Whitchurch, 4m. down the river. The nearest *ferries* are at Moulsford and Basildon.

Streatley is distant from London 84¾m., from Oxford 26¾m., following the course of the river, and from Pangbourne between 5 and 6 miles.

roach, &c., being very plentiful. The waters are mostly preserved.

The local *fishermen* are J. Saunders, J. Rush, and G. Bartholomew.

Bathing can be had here about 200yds. above the lock.

The *inns* are the "Miller of Mansfield" and the "Queen's Arms." Private lodgings can be had at Willow Cottage.

The nearest *locks* are Cleeve, ¾m. up the river, and Whitchurch, about 4m. down stream.

GORING.

Islands.—In the stretch of water above Goring and Streatley are several pretty islands, which afford favourite resting places for *campers*, and *boating* and *picnic parties*.

Cleeve Lock. — This *lock* falls from 3½ft. at high tide to 5ft. at low tide, the average being 4½ft. The views from here of the surrounding country are very fine. There is a

The nearest *ferries* are Basildon, 1½m. down the river, and Moulsford, 2m. up.

Goring is distant from London 85m. (by water), from Oxford 26½m., and from Whitchurch about 4m.

well-known mineral spring on the shore here, which is reputed locally as being efficacious in sprains.

"Leather Bottle" Inn.—This *inn* is a little distance above the lock.

"Beetle and Wedge." — This well-known Moulsford *inn* is on the river side.

Moulsford.—This very small village is situated about 3¼ m. from Wallingford, and is distant from Paddington, by rail, 47½m. The journey occupies between two and three hours. The population numbers less than 200. It is well known to oarsmen, as it is here that the trial eights of the Oxford University Boat Club are often rowed.

The parish *church*, St. John the Baptist, belongs to the fourteenth century, and stands immediately on the banks of the river. It has undergone restoration at the hands of Sir Gilbert Scott.

There is a *ferry* here, where *boats* can be hired, and just above which *bathing* can be enjoyed.

Camping ground is situated about ¼m. above the "Beetle and Wedge."

The nearest *locks* are Wallingford and Cleeve, 3¼m. up and 2m. down stream respectively. The next *ferry* is at Little Stoke.

Moulsford is distant from London 87m., from Oxford 24½m. by water, and from Streatley a little over 2m.

Cholsey. — This place, which is just past the Great Western Railway bridge, is noticeable from the Berks County Lunatic Asylum being located here. This is a very handsome block of buildings, built of red brick, and lying some little way back from the river. In this village, which takes its name from Ceol, there existed in ancient times an expiatory monastery, which was founded in 986 by Ethelred as an atonement for the murder of Edward the Martyr. All that is

Goring Lock.—This lock has an average fall of 4ft., ranging, however, from 3½ft. to 4½ft. This lock is a favourite stopping place for boating parties and *campers*, the latter having first rate quarters above the lock by some willows.

The Temple. — Behind some islands, and just before Cleeve Lock, are the pretty house and grounds of Mr. Gardiner.

South Stoke.—This village, which is also known as Stoke Abbas, and which includes Woodcote, has a population of some 600. The nearest railway stations are at Goring and Moulsford, on the Great Western Railway. In the village are several charities, including a school.

The parish *church* is dedicated to St. Andrew, and presents no remarkable features.

The nearest *locks* are at Wallingford and Cleeve, the former 3½m. up stream, and the latter 2m. down.

There are *ferries* at Moulsford, opposite, and Little Stoke.

South Stoke is distant 87m. (by water) from London, 24½m. from Oxford, and from Goring about 2m.

Little Stoke and North Stoke.—The places are continuations of and join Stoke Abbas or South Stoke, but call for no comment. The scenery on this bank about here is very pleasant.

Bridge.—Just after Moulsford is passed the river is spanned by a red brick bridge, of four arches, of the Great Western Railway Company.

Mongewell.—Leaving the three Stokes, we next arrive at Mongewell, with its pleasant house and park, the seat of Mr. J. M. Fraser. The village has a population of 160. The nearest railway station is at Wallingford, on the Great Western Railway, about a mile distant.

The *church* is dedicated to St. John the Baptist.

stone barn. The scenery here is somewhat flat.

There is a handsome cruciform *church* here, the architecture of which ranges from Norman to Early Tudor.

Eyots.—Between Cholsey and Wallingford are several eyots of rushes, &c. The scenery about here is pretty, but rather flat, especially on the Berks side.

Wallingford.—This town, which has a population of about 3000, is distant by rail from Paddington 51m., the station being about 10 minutes' walk from the river. The journey by the Great Western line occupies 2½ hours. Omnibuses meet most of the trains in the summer months. In the Station-road are Biggs' Grammar Schools.

Wallingford, like many of the towns in the upper reaches, can boast of a hoary antiquity, but, unlike most of them, it bears evidence in the present day of its venerable age, as in the road leading to the railway

The nearest *locks* are Wallingford, ¼m. up stream, where is also a *ferry*, and Cleeve, 4½m. down the river.

Mongewell is distant from London 39½m. (by water), from Oxford 22m., and from South Stroke about 2½m.

Newnham Murren.—This is a small village adjoining Mongewell, and 1m. distant from Wallingford Bridge. The population numbers 170.

The *church*, dedicated to St. Mary, is very small, and has a gabled belfry, which, when seen peeping through the trees from the river, has a very pretty effect. In the church is an old oaken pulpit.

The nearest *locks* are Wallingford, ½m. up the river, and Cleeve, nearly 5m. down. There is a *ferry* at Wallingford.

Newnham Murren is distant from London (by the river) 89½m. and from Oxford 22m.

Wallingford Lock.—The fall at this *lock* seldom exceeds 18in. It is eventually to be removed. There is a ferry close to the lock.

The lock keeper can find *camping* ground for one tent.

Wallingford Bridge. — This bridge, which is built of stone, is a very convenient spot for rowing parties to rest in the trip from Oxford to London, or *vice versâ*, as boats can be hired or left at the "Town Arms" hotel at the foot of the bridge.

Crowmarsh Gifford.—This little village, which is also known as Long Crowmarsh, faces Wallingford, to which it is connected by a stone bridge. The nearest railway station is at Wallingford. The population is about 350. In this parish, which forms part of the Parliamentary borough of Wallingford, is Howberry Park, the seat Mr. H. B. W. W. Wynn.

The *church* of St. Mary Magdalene is very old, it having been built in the reign of King Stephen. It is in the Norman style, and contains some fine oak work.

The nearest *locks* are at Walling-

station are the remains of extensive Roman fortifications. The old castle, of which very little now exists, was considerably knocked about by General Fairfax in the Civil War. The modern Wallingford Castle, in the grounds of which are all that remains of the ancient stronghold, is the seat of Mr. J. K. Hedges. In the Town Hall, which is situated in the Market Place, are some good portraits, notably one of Archbishop Laud.

The *church* of St. Mary's is of very ancient date, though it was restored in a very complete manner some thirty years since. It contains some good brasses. St. Leonard's, which is the handsomest church in the town, is at the end of Thames-street. It is in the Norman style, and was rebuilt in 1843. The most interesting to lawyers, however, will be St. Peter's, near the bridge, as here it is where lie the remains of the famous Mr. Justice Blackstone, of "Commentary" fame. E. Stennett, a friend of John Bunyan's, also lies here. The church dates from 1769. Besides, there are numerous Dissenters' chapels.

For those who have time to spare there is a Free Library and Institute in Mary-street, and in the town are the head-quarters of the Berkshire Horticultural Society and an Art Exhibition. Wallingford offers a convenient centre for visiting the famous Wittenham Clump, Swyncombe, and BENSON and EWELME (which see).

Although the *fishing* about Wallingford is not of the best, still fair sport can be obtained among the jack, roach, and dace—roach fishing, perhaps, for choice, and here, perhaps, a word to the amateur roachman may not be out of place if he does not employ professional aid. In summer choose a swim clear and gravelly between banks of weeds. In the winter espouse the sides and boughy haunts. Use a light 10ft. rod, Japanese for choice, with rings and winch fittings, a Nottingham reel, with fine silk line and

ford, Benson's, 1½m. up stream, and Cleeve, 5½m. down stream. There is a ferry at Wallingford.

Crowmarsh Gifford is distant from London 90¾m. by water, 20¾m. from Oxford, and 1¼m. from Newnham Murren.

Scenery.—In the neighbourhood of Wallingford and Crowmarsh Gifford there is some excellent scenery, the celebrated Wittenham Clump and Sinodun Hill cropping up in most

bottom, swan quill float, and fine No. 10 hook; ground bait with balls of sweet flakey bran and bread, or chopped up lob worm, and bait the hook with gentle, worm, or paste. Perhaps more tench are to be had here than in any other Thames district, there being a good deal of "heavy" water about Wallington.

The local *fishermen* are J. Gunstone, W. Moody, and R. Bromley.

Boating parties will find all accommodation at T. Ransom's, of the "Town Arms," or at R. Bromley's.

The *hotels* are the "George," the "Lamb," and the "Town Arms," the last-named being on the river side, and although not pretentious, is very clean, comfortable, and reasonable.

The nearest *locks* are at Benson's, 1¾m. up, and Wallingford, ½m. down stream. The nearest *ferries* are at Bensington and Little Stoke.

Wallingford is distant from London, by the river, 90½m., and from Oxford 21m.

Benson Lock. — This lock has an average fall of 5ft., the range being from 3½ft. to 6½ft. Care must be exercised in steering boats through this cutting, owing to the strong cross currents. The views here are very extensive.

Benson and Ewelme. — The former village was originally styled Bensinstone, and apart from the church calls for no comment. The population numbers about 1300. The nearest railway station is at Wallingford.

The parish *church* of St. Helen's is very old, and has some interesting tablets. Much of the church has been restored and rebuilt. In the village are also Baptist, Wesleyan, Primitive Methodist, and Free chapels.

At Ewelme, 2m. distant, is a grand old church, with several very beautiful monuments, notably one to Alice, Duchess of Suffolk, and brasses. In the village also are some quaint almshouses founded by the Duke and Duchess of Suffolk. Excursions are frequently made from Wallingford to Ewelme, which is one of the "show" places of the county.

The local *fishermen* are J. Whiteman and Green of the Crowmarsh

Wittenham.—Leaving Wallingford, and making the bend, some way up, we come upon the celebrated Wittenham Clump, which serves as a landmark for miles, and Sinodun Hill, near which is a fine Roman camp. Little Wittenham church, where lie the remains of the aunt of the Protector, can just be discerned through the trees after passing Day's lock. The view here is very magnificent, the foliage appearing, when seen from a distance, to block up the whole of the river.

ferry, but the fishing is inferior to that of many other districts.

The *inns* are the "Castle" and "White Hart."

The nearest *locks* are Day's, 4m. up stream, and Wallingford, 1¾m. down. There is a *ferry* at the mill stream.

Benson is distant from London (by water) 92m., from Oxford 19½m., and from Newnham Murren and Mongewell about 2½m.

Shillingford Bridge.—The road from Oxford to Reading here crosses the Thames. The bridge is built of stone, and has five arches. It connects Berks and Oxon some 2½m. above Wallingford.

J. Reynolds, of the "Swan" hotel, at the foot of the bridge on the Berkshire shore, will give all information in reference to the *fishing*. This hotel is most picturesque.

Islands.—There are two or three small islands above the Shillingford Bridge.

Dorchester.—This village of some thousand and odd inhabitants is situated about a mile from the Thames, on the road taken by the Oxford coach, from which town it is distant, across country, only 8m. In the village is a horticultural society, and in some very old buildings, supposed to form a portion of an ancient monastery, is located the national school. The country for some distance along the river consists of meadows and corn fields.

Dorchester derives most of its interest from its grand old abbey *church* of St. Peter and St. Paul, which, though somewhat out of the beaten track, should certainly be visited by all who make the trip of the Thames Valley. This church dates from far away times, as we find it on record that a King of Wessex was baptised here in 630. In 1554, to come down to more recent times, the church was sold to Richard Bew-

Camping Ground.—Parties desirous of *picnicing* or *camping out* are generally permitted to do so by the owner, on application.

Bridge.—Just before Day's lock there is an iron foot bridge. The Wittenham Clump is best seen from this point.

Sandbanks, &c.—In the centre of the stream, before Clifton Hampden bridge is reached, are a large horse chestnut tree, a small ait, and several small sandbanks.

Bridges.—In the cutting leading to the Clifton lock are two wooden foot bridges. The scenery here, especially on the Oxfordshire side, is very fine.

Clifton Hampden Bridge.—This is a small but very pretty bridge of red brick, which spans the river in lieu of the old ferry. The bridge has six arches. It was erected by the lord of the manor. On the opposite side, forest, and by him left to the parish, the present building being the one in question. Although the fabric has been at various times added to and rebuilt, there still remain some of the old Saxon edifice. Taken altogether, the architecture of the church presents a rather mixed appearance, albeit interesting. Inside are some exquisite carvings, very ancient monuments and graves, and a leaden font, in excellent preservation. On the north side is a stained glass Jesse window, which is very elaborate and quaint, and which is well worth the journey to see. The village has also a Roman Catholic chapel.

The *fishing* all about here is good, barbel, jack, and perch being very abundant. Perch can best be obtained either by spinning an artificial minnow, thrown fly fashion, dropping a paternoster with one minnow alive on in deep and quiet haunts, or float fashion along the boughs with a red worm or wriggly tail of a lob on a No. 8 hook, first mincing up a few worms with a pair of scissors, and throwing in sparingly to cheat and tempt the wily beauties.

The local *fishermen* are J. Brown, G. Cherril, and Turner.

There is one *hotel* here, the "White Hart," and two *inns*, the "Fleur de Lis" and the "Crown."

The nearest *locks* are Day's, Clifton, 2¾m. up stream, and Benson, 4m. down the river. There are *ferries* at Shillingford and Day's Lock.

Day's Lock.—This lock is a little distance from the junction of the Thames (which flows through Dorchester) with the Thames, about midway between Shillingford and here. The average fall at this lock is about 4½ft., and varies but little. *Note*—There are usually three beds to let here, and boats will also be housed. The lock keeper will allow *camping* on the island.

Clifton Hampden.—This little village of 400 inhabitants occupies a very picturesque position at the base of a bold bluff, which rises very suddenly from out the somewhat flat and tame surrounding country. On

near the bridge, are several red brick residences.

Long Wittenham.—This is a small village of some 700 inhabitants, some 4m. from Abingdon. The place is somewhat ancient, many Roman and Saxon remains having been at various periods discovered. In the village is an ancient cross, near which are the remains of a Saxon cemetery.

The *church*, dedicated to St. Mary the Virgin, is very interesting, but of somewhat mixed architecture. It is well worth a visit.

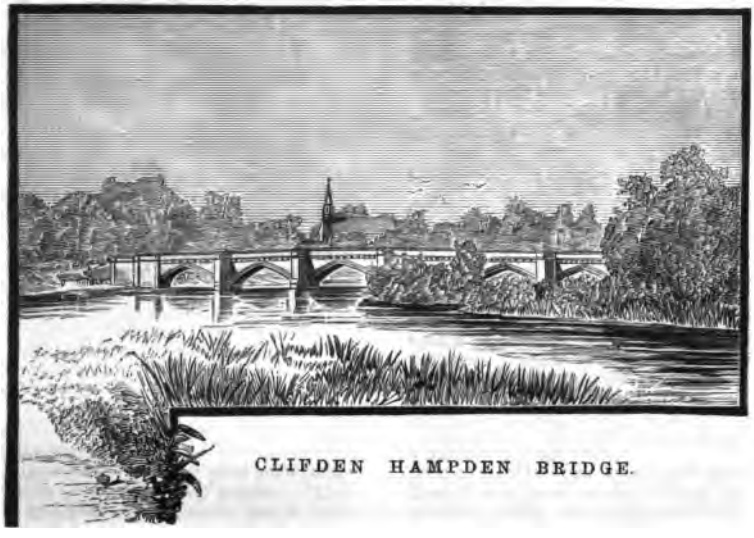
The nearest *lock* is at Clifton Hampden, and the nearest railway station is at Culham.

the top of the hill stand the church and vicarage, which can be seen for miles round. The nearest railway station is at Culham.

The *church*, which was restored some years since, and is dedicated to St. Michael and All Angels, was formerly a chapelry of the Abbey of Dorchester. It stands near the river, perched on a little hill. In the church are some monuments, and a reredos in mosaic work. The churchyard, which is entered by a lych gate, commands some splendid views of the Thames Valley. The village is usually bright with flowers.

Anglers will get fair baskets here, the backwater being good ground, as well as very pretty. The local fisherman is Butter.

The *inns* here are the "Plough," in the village, and the "Barley



CLIFDEN HAMPDEN BRIDGE.

Appleford Bridge.—Some distance before reaching Culham, the river is crossed by the Appleford iron railway bridge.

Sutton Bridge.—There is a bridge here, connecting Sutton Courtney with Culham. It extends over the natural river on the left, and the artificial cut on the right going up.

SUTTON COURTNEY MILL.

Sutton Courtney. — This is a small village which, in ancient times, belonged to the Abbots of Abingdon. In the village are almshouses, and the Manor House, which dates from the reign of the third Edward, contains many interesting objects. The population numbers about 1100. It Mow," a very old fashioned house, on the Berkshire bank.

The nearest *locks* are Clifton, ¼m. above the village, and Day's, 2½m. down the river.

Clifton Hampden is distant from London (by water) 98¼m., from Oxford 13m., and from Benson, 6¼m.

Clifton Lock.—This lock, which is a little way above the bridge, has a fall of about 3ft., which very rarely varies. Two small foot bridges span the cutting above the lock.

Culham Lock.—This lock, reached by the stream on the left in going up, has an average fall of 7ft., the range

is a very favourite resort for artists, who find plenty of subjects here.

The *church* of All Saints is a handsome Gothic structure, possessing a fine square tower, of Transition Norman date.

Gas Works.—Adjoining the bridge are the Abingdon gas works.

Abingdon.—This town, of between 6000 and 7000 inhabitants, is placed at the junction of the river Ock with the Thames. It has a station on the Great Western Railway, the distance from London by rail being 60m. In the town are good grammar schools, which owe their origin (in 1563) to the generosity of an only son of John Roysse, the founder; almshouses, founded by a Benjamin Tompkins; and on the north side of the town is the public park, containing a memorial to the late Prince

being from 5ft. to 7½ft. A portion of the parish of Culham is in Berkshire. Spanning the cutting are two low wooden foot bridges.

Culham.—This village, a portion of which is in the opposite county of Berks, has a population of between 500 and 600. It is in communication with Paddington by the Great Western line, and is distant from London by rail 56m. The station is a quarter of an hour's walk from the lock, near which is the village green. In the village is a training college for schoolmasters.

The *church* of St. Paul was rebuilt 25 years ago, but the square tower was erected in 1701; the register dates from 51 years previous.

Good fish can be caught here, there being excellent pike water just below the lock, and below Clifton Weir barbel and perch can be had in plenty. This is one of the best, if not the very best, roach district on the Thames. The water is preserved.

In the village is the "Sow and Pigs" *inn*.

The nearest *locks* are at Abingdon and Clifton, 2m. up and 3¼m. down the river respectively.

Culham is distant from London (by the riverway) 101¾m., and from Oxford about 9¼m.

Osier Bed.—There is a large osier bed in mid stream.

Abingdon Bridge.—This bridge is very ancient, having in part been erected by Geoffrey Barbur and John Huchyns in 1416. The bridge appears to have been widened of late years.

Islands.—Just before Abingdon Lock are several pretty little willow-covered aits, which, with the river immediately in front, form a charming picture.

Abingdon Lock.—This is a good stone lock, with an average fall of 6ft.,

which the place is celebrated. Abingdon can lay claim to considerable antiquity, the place appearing to have centred and grown round an abbey in the seventh century. Much of its early history is purely legendary; but this much is certain, that in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries quarrels between the townsmen and gownsmen were of frequent occurrence, for in 1327 the greater portion of the abbey was burnt by the townspeople of Abingdon, who were assisted by the undergraduates and Mayor of Oxford. The abbey was abolished 200 years later, when, of course, the town was a considerable loser, through the revenues going into other directions. In 1557 Queen Mary incorporated the town. The place presents a very mixed appearance from an architectural point of view, ancient and modern houses being jumbled together in an indiscriminate and haphazard manner. Of specimens of the ancient portion of the town, the market place, which is the work of Inigo Jones, and a wooden house in Stert-street, may be cited. Near the market place are some interesting ruins, including a gateway of the old abbey, some well preserved pointed arches, a fireplace of the time of Henry III., and a crypt. To judge by what is left of the walls of the abbey, they must have been of remarkable thickness. Although used for trade purposes at the present day, these ruins are readily accessible.

Of religious accommodation there is abundance, including the churches of St. Helen's, St. Michael's, and St. Nicholas, the Roman Catholic building dedicated to Our Lady and St. Edmund, and Baptist, Independent, Primitive Methodist, and Wesleyan chapels. The church of St. Michael's is worth a visit, on account of the elaborate manner in which it is decorated, the work having been carried out under the superintendence of the late Sir Gilbert Scott. St. Nicholas's, which adjoins all that is left of the Abbey gateway, is a very ancient building, and contains some fine mural monuments, many of which date from the early part of the seventeenth century. Besides other

in low water. The stream is very strong here.

Camping Ground. — There is some good camping ground just above the lock to the right and under some trees, and also in a field a little further up.

Nuneham Bridge.—The river is crossed at Nuneham Courtney by an iron railway bridge.

Island. — Off the extensive grounds of Nuneham is an island. The water way was cut by Earl Harcourt, and is crossed at its lower end by a pretty rustic bridge. The cottages here are the stopping places for

objects of interest, there is a good Norman doorway, and a tower with a square turret. The register dates from 1657. St. Helen's church, the spire of which, with its flying buttresses, can be seen for many miles round, contains a very elaborately carved oaken roof and some very curious paintings. There are here some good tombs, including that of Roysse, the founder "of pious memory" of the Abingdon Grammar School. There are several fine old brasses here, and on the organ some quaint woodwork. In the churchyard attached to St. Helen's are Twitty's

picnicers and other visitors to the Nuneham Courtney estate. Care must be taken in going up the cut in summer, as the stream becomes very shallow.

Nuneham Courtney. — This village, which stands a little way back from the Thames, having been removed by Earl Harcourt, has a population of between 300 and 400. The nearest railway stations are at Radley and Culham. Visitors who may wish to inspect the grand and extensive park must apply to Mr. F. Mair, at the mansion, some time

NUNEHAM BRIDGE AND COTTAGE.

Christ's Hospital, in which are many old and a few odd pictures, besides an oak panelled hall. Should time permit, calls should be made at the wholesale clothes factories. At Abingdon the Wilts and Berks Canal joins the Thames.

From Abingdon to Nuneham Courtney *anglers* will get good baskets. Near the bridge, where the stream runs very swift, excellent dace can be had, and at Blake's Pool barbel, chub, &c. This is about the best chub water on the Thames. Those anglers who can deftly throw a fly will be amply rewarded, but those not up in this art should look out for likely shelving banks or boughs, and quietly fasten the punt to the shore or to a friendly branch. Never drop a weight or ram in a rye-peck. Fish fine and far off with conder quill float, bait with cheese, lobworms, or greaves; always strike towards mid stream, and wind in the fish instantly. From Abingdon to Appleford, a reach of some 8m. or 9m., the water is preserved by the Abingdon Angling Preservation Association.

The local *fishermen* are H. Taylor, C. and N. Trinder, and W. Hyde.

Boating parties can hire boats of, or house their craft with, G. Davis, St. Helen's; J. Stephens, Lower Wharf, St. Helen's; Blake, at the lock, and at the "Anchor" and "Nag's Head" hotels, both of which possess landing stages.

Bathing can be obtained at the weir, the water of which is rented by the local bathing club, whose offices are in Bath-street.

The *hotels* are the "Crown and Thistle," near the bridge; the "Nag's Head," the "Queen's," in the Market-place; the "Lion," High-street, and the "Anchor."

The nearest *locks* are Culham, 2m. down stream, and Sandford, about 5m. up the river.

Abingdon is distant from London 103¾m., from Oxford 7¾m., and from Culham 2m.

party. The grounds are only open on Tuesdays and Thursdays to the general public.

There are two *churches* in the village, one of them being quite a modern erection.

Nuneham Courtney is the seat of the Harcourt family, and is certainly one of the grandest and most magnificent seats on the Thames. The park, which contains some exceedingly fine timber, covers an area of 1200 acres. The house, which is an ancient looking and roomy mansion, stands on the brow of a hill, and from it some exceedingly fine views of the surrounding country and Thames valley can be obtained. The property was purchased by the first Viscount Harcourt in 1710, the price paid for it being only £17,000. The building is associated with many literary memories—Pope, Prior, Horace Walpole, and others having been frequent visitors. The mansion is a perfect storehouse of artistic, literary, and other curiosities, comprising autographs, drawings, paintings, &c. Among the latter are specimens by Rubens, Murillo, Reynolds, &c. The mansion is never shown to casual visitors. We need hardly state that, like most old mansions, this one has a legend peculiarly its own. The gardens, which are extensive and curious, were designed by Mason and "Capability" Brown.

The park is a favourite resort for *picnic* parties, &c. With a view to the better preservation of this grand and noble demesne, special rules have been framed, which must be observed by visitors. For the benefit of our readers we give the substance of them here. The season commences on 6th May and ends on 28th August. The days of admission are Tuesdays and Thursdays. Each ticket admits ten persons. Tickets for private parties, for admission between 2 and 5, are granted for Tuesdays only. Members of Oxford University and their friends are admitted on Tuesdays and Thursdays without tickets, but must sign their names in a visitors' book. Dogs are not admitted. Altogether this place, with its extensive and picturesque grounds,

Radley.—This college, dedicated to St. Peter, is situated on rising ground on the Thames bank, as you approach Sandford, some 4½m. from the University city. The college was opened in 1847. There is a rowing club in connection with the college; there is also a railway station, which is the nearest to Nuneham Courtney, from which it is distant about 1½m.

forms a scene, when viewed from the river, that is only surpassed by proud Cliveden itself. Among the most noteworthy of interesting objects in the grounds may be mentioned the Orangery and Rosary, the Western Terrace, the Rock Grotto, Whitehead's Walk and Oak, and the old Carfax, from which last-named some very extensive views can be obtained,

SANDFORD MILL.

Safe bathing can be had near the Radley College boat houses.

of which Abingdon, with its well-known church spire, forms a prominent object in the foreground.

For small parties of *picnicers*, &c., every accommodation can be obtained at the cottages at the landing place.

Nuneham Courtney is between 4m. and 5m. from Oxford.

Sandford Mill, &c.—The mill, with the weir stream and the "King's

Sandford Lock. — This lock, which is built of wood and stone, has an average fall of 6½ft., the range being from 4½ft. to 7ft. 9in. The pools all around the lasher are dangerous for *bathing*, and all should avoid the spot facing the obelisk on the bank.

Kennington, and Rose Island. —The former is a small Berkshire village, some 2¼m. from Oxford, which sometimes gives its name to the island facing it, just before reaching the Great Western Railway bridge and Iffley Lock. The proper title of the little island is Rose, but since it was introduced into the play of "Formosa," brought out at Drury Lane Theatre some years since, it has occasionally been erroneously called "Formosa" island, the real "Formosa" being below Cookham. The nearest *railway station* is at Littlemore on the Great Western Railway, on the Oxfordshire shore.

Good dace and tench can be caught here, and should be fished for with a fly, or with a brandling worm on the finest of gut without float.

There is an old-fashioned *inn* on the island, the "Swan."

Arms" hotel, are on the right going up.

Sandford.—This is a small but straggling village, with a population of under 400, situated in the midst of a clump of well-wooded country. The nearest railway station is at Oxford.

The town is ancient, as Queen Maud here founded a preceptory of the Knights Templars, which same afterwards passed into the possession of the Knights Hospitallers. At the back of the churchyard are the schools, and an old farmhouse, which was built in the early part of the seventeenth century, if not earlier, as, according to some accounts, it is over 300 years old.

The *church*, which is dedicated to St. Andrew, was founded by William the Conqueror, and contains many interesting monuments and memorials. The church also contains a very fine fifteenth century brass, depicting the Assumption of the Virgin. It is surrounded by an old-fashioned walled-in churchyard.

The only *inn* here is the "King's Arms."

The nearest *locks* are Iffley, 1½m. up the river, and Abingdon 4½m. down.

Sandford is distant 108¾m. (by water) from London, 2¾m. from Oxford, and about 2m. from Nuneham Courtney.

Bridge.—About half a mile before Iffley the river is spanned by the Great Western Railway bridge (from which a splendid view of Oxford can be obtained).

Iffley Lock.—This lock, which is of stone, has an average fall of 3ft., and varies but slightly. There is a roller for small craft. Care must be taken in guiding boats through here, as the stream is very swift.

Good dace, fly *fishing*, can be obtained.

There is first rate *camping* ground on the backwater by Iffley Lock.

Iffley.—This village, which is noted mainly for its very ancient mill, which stands just below the lock,

BERKSHIRE.

IFFLEY MILL.

"Isis" Tavern, &c.—About ¾m. before reaching the bridge, the "Isis" Tavern is passed, with Clasper's Boat-house on the left bank.

Long Bridges.—On the left bank going up, and after passing through the lock, are several bridges, known as the Long, across the stream, which is here called the Isis. Just below the Long Bridges is the University bathing place. In going up boats must keep to the right of the stream.

Folly Bridge Lock.—This lock has an average fall of 1ft., and varies but very slightly.

OXFORDSHIRE.

and for its church, which is seen peeping from among the trees, has a population of some 1000. The village is reached by a small bridge leading from the lock across the weir stream, and the toll for crossing which is 1d. The nearest railway station is at Oxford.

The *church*, dedicated to St. Mary, is very ancient, as it is on record that the church existed prior to the early part of the 12th century. The whole of the building is in capital preservation. Among its more noticeable features are the tower, the west front and doorway, the chancel roof, and the font. Inside there is an abundance of fine carving, while the church has also some excellent stained glass windows, but they are not particularly interesting. In the churchyard is a venerable yew tree. The rectory house is also worth a visit. When seen from the river, this house, with the old church and tower, forms an exceedingly pretty picture. Another object of interest is the Manor House, which is computed to be considerably older than the church.

The *inns* here are the "Isis" and the "Tree," the latter being in the village.

The nearest *lock*, besides Iffley, is at Sandford, 1½m. down the river.

Iffley is distant 110 miles from London (by the river), and 1½m. from Oxford.

Boat Rafts, Barges, &c.—Just below the Folly Bridge are the boat-rafts and University barges.

Folly Bridge, Oxford.—The "Thames," of the Thames and Isis Steamboat Company, brings the three days' up river trip from Kingston to a termination here, at 6 p.m. on Wednesday, leaving the bridge for Henley, on the down journey, the following morning at 10 o'clock.

OXFORD.

THIS city has a population of about 32,000, and is in communication with the Great Western and London and North Western Railways.

The hire for *cabs* by distance is 1s. per mile for one person, with 6d. for every additional person, and for each fifteen minutes' detention. If by time, 2s. 6d. per hour for one rider, and 6d. for every additional fare. Half fare extra is charged at night time.

The city has many good streets, the High, with its college fronts, being the best, and at the same time one of the finest in the world.

The city contains, besides its grand colleges, many charitable institutions, one of the most notable being the Radcliffe Infirmary. The best time to visit Oxford is during Commemoration week, or at the time of the boat-races, a regatta being held in August. Among the places of interest in the vicinity are Blenheim, Woodstock, Godstow, and Nuneham Courtney.

Underneath the Town Hall is the public library of the city, containing some 9000 volumes. The entrance is mean looking, and the accommodation bad. In the Town Hall Yard are the Corn Exchange and Nixon's Grammar School, founded in 1659 by the late Alderman Nixon. In Alfred-street and Frewin-court are Masonic lodges. There are also several clubs. In the Town Hall, St. Aldate's-street (in which street is a handsome pile of buildings devoted to the uses of the postal and telegraphic services), are several good portraits.

Of churches and chapels there are enough and to spare in the city, but of the first named we shall give some account when dealing with the UNIVERSITY (which see). Of chapels, there are two Baptist, one in Commercial-road and one in New-road; the Catholic Apostolic church, High-street; St. Aloysius (Roman Catholic); Independent chapels in Cowley-road and George-street; Free Methodist in New Inn Hall-street; Primitive Methodist in New Inn Hall-street and Pembroke-street; and a Wesleyan chapel, New Inn Hall-street.

Anglers will not find much sport generally at Oxford, the amount of boating traffic militating against large catches.

The local *fishermen* are C. Cook, W. Bossom, Medley Lock; and T. Such, St. Aldate's.

Boating men can house their craft with, or hire boats from, J. Clasper, J. Salter, T. Tims, W. H. Halford, G. West, and R. Talboys, all of whom have barges or yards close to the bridge.

Bathing may be enjoyed at Tumbling Bay, near the Botley-road; at Parson's Pleasure, at the back of the Parks; and in the University Bathing Establishment, near the Long Bridges.

Of *hotels* there is an abundance, including the "Randolph," Beaumont-street; the "Roebuck," the "Clarendon," the "Golden Cross," Cornmarket-street; the "Blenheim," St. Ebbe's-street; the "George," George-street; the "Mitre," High-street; the "King's Arms," Holywell-street; and the "Alliance," New-road. Of *inns* there are plenty all over the town.

The nearest *lock* is at Iffley, about 1¼m. down stream.

Salter, boat builder, of Oxford, lets boats for excursions down the river, his charges being for a four, £3 10s.; a pair, £2 10s.; a canoe or sculling gig, £1 10s. One week is allowed for the journey. He will also cart boats from any town on the river to Oxford in case rowing men prefer using their own boat. The charge for this from Putney is about £1 10s.

The University.—Of such a city as Oxford, containing so much that is grand and boasting of annals so remote that many of them appear to verge upon the mythological, it were impossible to give here more than the barest of accounts. We shall, however, refrain from supplying a more Homeric list of sights,

as such would prove annoying from its barrenness, but shall instead give a small account of the history of the city, and point out the main objects which can be seen, and which we think are likely to prove the most attractive to the ordinary sightseer with only a small portion of time at his command. We would preface our remarks, however, by warning our readers who have time at their command against engaging the guides who hang about the Sheldonian Theatre, Christ Church, and the High-street, as these persons (who charge, by the way, 2s. 6d. per hour for their very slender services) have no influence beyond the ordinary visitor, and their absence is generally far preferable to their companionship. If, however, time is short, a guide is useful, as being able to take you at once, and by the shortest route, to the places you wish to see. When chapels are not open, application must be made to the door or hall keeper, when, by a small fee, admission can generally be obtained. Of the origin of the city of Oxford we know but little. It is stated to have had an existence 38 years prior to the erection of the Temple of Solomon and 298 years before the building of Rome. Others, again, say that the foundation of the scholastic city was laid by Memphric 1009 B.C., while in the Bodleian Library there is a volume ("Diversorum Privilegiorum Statutorum et Memorabilium Alma Universitatis"), in which Oxford, under the name of Municipium, is mentioned as early as the days of Brutus. By the ancient Britons it was known as Ryd-ychin, a "ford," because it was approached by so many river crossings. The Latin race named it Bellositum and Beaumond, both titles having reference to its pleasant and healthy position. Leland considers that the name is taken from its situation near a ford over the Ouse at Osney, Ouse being the name by which the river Thames was formerly known, while a few authorities think that the German word Ochsenfurt, "a ford for oxen," is a key to the derivation of the title. In A.D. 730 the monastery of St. Frideswide was founded by Didan for his daughter and twelve nuns of noble birth. The church was dedicated S. Mary and All Saints, and is suppose to have stood near the site of the present cathedral. During the reign of Edward the Confessor Oxford was very prosperous, but in 1067, after a short siege, it capitulated to William the Conqueror. The Oxford arms are emblematical of the city's name, being an "ox crossing a ford." They were confirmed to the city in 1574, by R. Lee, portcullis, on his armorial visitation of the county. Parliament has assembled in Oxford more than twenty times, the first in 1203, the last in March, 1680. The present constitution of Parliament was first marked out at Oxford in 1215, during the reign of King John, when writs were issued to the Sheriffs of each county, under the Great Charter, to elect four knights for each shire, to assemble at Oxford. The history of printing is closely connected with the city, as it was practised in Oxford antecedent to that of any other locality in England, Frederick Corsellis having printed a work, or works, in the city in 1468, four years before Caxton set up his press in Westminster, and six years before he issued his first book from the Abbey press. Sir John Peshall, in his "History of Oxford," remarks that "Frederic Corsellis set up the first printing press in England, in Merton-street, Oxford." Merton-street was then known as St. John Baptist-street. Corsellis' first specimen of typography was the "Exposicio Sancti Jeronimi in Simbolo Apostolorum." Bryan Twyne, Anthony Wood, Dr. Ayliffe, Rev. T. F. Dibdin, John Begford, and Richard Atkyns, held a similar opinion. The newspaper press of England has some of its earliest specimens from the Oxford Press. Dr. Brunos Ryves, of New College, is said to have contributed to the first acknowledged issue of the British Press, in the "Newes of the Present Weeke," published by Nathaniel Butler in 1622. This paper, after eighteen years' existence, was discontinued, by an edict from the Star Chamber, in 1640. The earliest Oxford paper was the "Mercurius Aulicus," issued in January, 1642, under the editorship of John Birkenhead, and Peter Heylin Birkenhead entered as a servitor of Oriel College, in 1632, at the age of seventeen.

The following are the Colleges and Halls, arranged in the order of their foundation:—

MERTON COLLEGE. — This college is situated in Merton-street, to the east of Corpus Christi College, and was founded in 1264 by Walter de Merton, Chancellor of England, and afterwards Bishop of Rochester, its original homes being at Malden and Merton, in Surrey. Very little remains of the original building. The gate is ornamented with statues of Henry III. and the founder, and with a curious piece of carved stone work, representing several incidents in the life of St. John the Baptist and Our Saviour. In the chapel are the monuments of Sir Thomas Bodley, Sir Henry Savile (who was buried at Eaton), Bishop Earle, and Anthony Wood. The library, which is very rich in MSS., including a copy of Caxton's "Chaucer," is the most ancient of its class in the kingdom. Many of the books are attached to the shelves by chains. Anthony Wood's residence is nearly opposite the college. The gardens of the College, with their terraced walks, are beautifully laid out. The view of Magdalen Tower, Christ Church Cathedral, and Meadows from them is very picturesque. At one time the stream of the Cherwell flowed under the west wall. Among the principal objects of interest attached to the Chapel of this College may be mentioned the brass lectern, given in the year 1482; the altar piece by Tintoretto, representing the Crucifixion; and the monument of Anthony Wood.

MERTON GATEWAY.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.—This college, reputed to be one of the most ancient of the University, is said to have been erected in 872 by Alfred the Great. The real founder, however, is William of Durham, and the first statutes are dated 1280. It is situated in the High-street. Above the western gateway are two statues, that on the outside of Queen Anne, and that within of James II.; and on the eastern gateway are statues of Queen Mary and Dr. Radcliffe. The hall has a handsome fireplace, and some very fine portraits. The library is quite modern, having been designed by Sir Gilbert Scott in 1860, and in it are statues of Lords Eldon and Stowell. In the chapel, which has also been recently restored, are some very fine stained glass and an altar piece, the carving of which is by Grinling Gibbons. There are several monuments, including some by Flaxman.

BALLIOL COLLEGE.—This college is in Broad-street, and was founded in 1281, by John de Balliol, a powerful English baron, of Burnard Castle, Durham, and father of John de Balliol, the unfortunate King of Scotland. On account of the many alterations, &c., the college has been practically rebuilt, the oldest portion

only dating from 1431. The south front and tower are only ten years old. The library, formerly considered one of the best in the University, was originally built in two parts, the lower or west part, in 1427, by Dr. Thomas Chace, and the upper or east part about 1477, by Mr. Robert Abdy, both masters of the society. In the hall, which with the library form about the oldest portions of the college, are some good portraits. The library is rich in illuminated MSS.

EXETER COLLEGE.—This college is in Turl-street, and its frontage to Broad-street is exceedingly handsome. It was founded in 1315 by Walter de Stapledon, Bishop of Exeter, but has at various times been nearly rebuilt, very little of the original structure now remaining. The gateway is very handsome, and in the first quadrangle are the hall and the chapel. In the former are some splendid portraits, a fine open wooden roof, and an oaken screen. The chapel, rebuilt some twenty years since, is ornamented with Salviati mosaics, and has some good modern stained glass windows. This building is considered a masterpiece of Gothic architecture. There are a few good brasses in it. The library, which is also a modern erection, having been designed by the late Sir Gilbert Scott, looks on to the Fellows' gardens, and contains many rare and valuable works. At the bottom of the Fellows' garden is a grand chesnut tree, called "Heber's tree," because it directly overshadowed the room he used. There is also a fig tree, known as "Bishop Kennicot's fig tree," being one which he had taken a great fancy to, and to which many legends attach.

ORIEL COLLEGE.—This college is situated in Merton-street. It was founded in 1326 by Edward II., at the suggestion of Adam de Brome. The origin of the name is very doubtful, one of the theories advanced being that the college stands on the site of a monastery of Le Oriole. The buildings are very picturesque, but not so grand as many of those in Oxford, and in their centre are statues of the Virgin Mary and Kings Edward II. and III. The college can boast some very fine plate. The hall is noticeable for its roof and a few portraits, but the chapel is somewhat uninteresting. The library, erected in 1788, is reckoned one of the finest specimens of the Ionic order in Oxford.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE.—This college is in High-street, and was founded in 1431 by Robert Eglesfield, rector of Burgh, in Westmoreland, and confessor to Philippa, wife of Edward III. The present buildings, which are from designs by Sir Christopher Wren and his pupil Hawksmoor, date from 1714, and are somewhat plain. Under the cupola leading to the first quadrangle is a statue of Queen Caroline. The chapel has some very fine windows and pillars. The hall is a noble building, and has a very fine lofty arched roof. The walls of the hall are decorated with armorial bearings. On Christmas Day the procession of the boar's head is held with much ceremony, and on New Year's Day the Bursar presents each guest with a needle and thread, remarking at the time "Take this and be thrifty." The origin of this custom is lost. In the chapel are a few old brasses, including that of the founder. In the library, which was founded in 1691, there is a good collection of standard literature. In the buttery is one of the curiosities of the city of Oxford, an ancient wassail bowl, or drinking horn, said to have been presented by Queen Philippa, and consequently over 500 years old. It resembles a powder horn, and holds two quarts. The cocoanut cup formerly belonging to Provost Bost, of the date 1503, is also here.

NEW COLLEGE.—This college stands in Holywell-street. It was founded in 1386, by William of Wykeham. Though the entrance is somewhat unpromising, the quadrangle, when entered from the handsome gateway, surmounted with statues of the Virgin and William of Wykeham, presents a very striking appearance. The cloisters here are very fine, as also is the chapel, which has recently undergone extensive repairs and restoration. The gardens are some of the finest

LINCOLN COLLEGE.—This college stands on the eastern side of the Turl, and was founded in 1427, by Bishop Flemmynge, of Lincoln, the south quadrangle being added by Bishop Rotherham some fifty years later. The tower gateway in the Turl has a handsome groined roof, and in the first quadrangle is the hall, perhaps the most ancient exteriorly of all the buildings. In the hall are a few pictures, which call for no comment. The chapel, which was built in 1629, by Archbishop Williams, is noticeable for its roof, screen, and wainscoting of cedar wood, and carvings by Grinling Gibbons. There are some handsome stained glass windows here at least 500 years old. In the second quadrangle is a very fine vine, to which is attached a legend. Altogether the college is very interesting.

ALL SOULS' COLLEGE.—This college is situated in High-street, and was founded by the well known Archbishop Chichele in 1437. It was originally a place for the saying of masses for the repose of the souls of soldiers killed in the French wars, and from this it gradually increased till it became a college, its title bearing out its origin. Above the entrance are some curious carvings, besides statues of Henry VI. and Chichele. The chapel, which is open daily, has a fine gateway, with a splendid open roof, ornamented with some very rich tracery. The reredos, supposed to have been bricked up by Cromwell, is one of the finest in England, and has nearly 140 statuettes, the carvings, however, being somewhat mixed, and including secular and religious personages in most delightful confusion. There are also a few brasses, and several busts. The library, which is especially rich in legal works, contains the original designs of St. Paul's Cathedral, by Sir Christopher Wren. This library was erected by a bequest of Colonel Codrington, of whom there is a statue. In the old quadrangle is Wren's dial, constructed by Sir Christopher, whilst a Fellow of this college. The buttery contains a curiosity in the shape of the founder's salt cellar, about 18in. high., it is of silver gilt and crystal, supported by an armed figure. There is also a drum from Sedgmoor Field.

MAGDALEN COLLEGE.—This college, which was founded by William of Waynflete in 1457, is situated at the bottom of the High-street, adjoining the bridge of Magdalen, over the river Cherwell. The tower of this college is one of the most handsome and striking of the city, and it forms a prominent object in the landscape when viewed from the river Thames. The present college buildings stand on the grounds of an ancient pilgrim hospital, dedicated to St. John the Baptist. It consists of three principal courts, and a smaller one, called the chaplain's court. One of the most striking features of this college is the tower, called by some Wolsey's Tower. Its height is about 150ft., and terminates in an open parapet, from which is sung the Hymnus Eucharisticus on May Day. Addison's Walk, where Addison composed his paraphrase of the

MAGDALEN CLOISTERS.

19th Psalm, and the Grove near it, afford delightful promenades on the Cherwell. The deer in the park adjoining are one of the "institutions" of Magdalen. Another interesting object here is the stone pulpit, from which a sermon was

MAGDALEN TOWER AND BRIDGE.

formerly preached on John the Baptist day. In the gatehouse is a very fine oriel window. The principal quadrangle, which is very old, is one of the finest [illegible] of cloisters in this city of colleges, and is ornamented with some exqui-

ingly quaint emblematical figures. The chapel, which contains some very elaborate carvings, has a few ancient brasses. The library on the western side of the cloisters, is a noble looking building, and of late years has undergone thorough renovation. The bookstalls are of the finest English oak, and on their panels are copies of the "Buccleuch Vandykes," the only specimens allowed to be taken. Among the many eminent men sent from Magdalen may be mentioned Cardinals Pole and Wolsey, John Hampden, John Foxe (the Martyrologist), Collins (the poet), and Addison. The entrance to the College is through an elegant gateway in the Perpendicular style, substituted for the previous Doric entrance in 1844, The three niches over the gateway contain the statuettes of St. Mary Magdalen, St. John the Baptist, and William of Waynflete. The Hall is built on the same line as the Chapel, and is entered from a flight of stone steps. It is a spacious, well proportioned room, with a Gothic roof, and the walls are ornamented with armorial bearings in wainscotted oak. Several valuable portraits of bishops and other eminent men connected with the College are hung upon the walls. In the centre, is a choice whole length painting of St. Mary Magdalen, attributed to Guercino. The west window contains the Last Judgment, after a design by Christopher Schwarts. There are, likewise, eight very fine windows in the antechapel, executed from designs of Egginton. These are adorned with various figures of saints, &c. The altar corresponds with other parts of the chapel. The altar piece was painted by Fuller, and represents the Last Judgment. Underneath is a noble picture of Our Saviour, painted by Moralez.

Bow Window, Magdalen.

Brasenose College.—This college was founded by Smith, Bishop of Lincoln, in 1509. It is situated in the Radcliffe-square. The buildings of this college are comprised in one large quadrangle, the front of which faces Radcliffe-square. The derivation of the peculiar name of Brasenose is lost in obscurity. Over the entrance gate are statues of the Virgin and Child, and in the hall are a few portraits and a statuary group about which there has been much contention. In the chapel is a very fine roof, besides a handsome lectern. A little to the north of Brasenose College stands the Schools, built for the convenience of the students for conducting examinations. They were erected between 1554 and 1558. The principal front, facing Magdalen Hall, is massive and imposing, being 175ft. in length; the entrance from Catherine-street is under the beautiful groined gateway, over which is a lofty square tower of five storeys. The part facing the Bodleian Library entrance displays five orders of architecture, and is known as the "Five Orders' Gate."

Corpus Christi College.—This college, which backs Christ Church, is situated in King-street, and was founded in 1516, by Richard Fox, Bishop of Winchester, and Lord Privy Seal to Kings Henry VII. and VIII. The college buildings, which are approached through a gateway with a handsome vaulted roof, occupy the site of no fewer than five ancient halls, viz., Nun Hall, Beke's

Inn, Corner Hall, Nevill's Inn, and Urban Hall. Over the entrance, in Merton-street, is a statue of the founder, in full canonicals, with mitre and crozier, and standing beneath a rich Gothic canopy. The pelican and owl on the gateway also commemorate the founder, Fox, and his friend Oldham, while for many years a tame fox was kept in the college, as a commemoration of the founder's name. The library contains some fine works, including Fox's set of the Aldine Classics and MSS. In the chapel is an altar piece, by Rubens, and in the hall are several good pictures. One of the most interesting objects is an ancient cylindrical dial, which is in the centre of the Great Quadrangle. It exhibits on its upper part a perpetual calendar. Charles Turnbull, M.A., Fellow of the college, constructed it in 1605. On the summit are the armorial bearings of Henry VII., the university, and Bishops Fox and Oldham. Another is the cista or university chest, standing in the bursary. It is of iron, and accessible only by several keys, kept by the Vice-chancellor, the Dean of Christ Church, the President of Corpus, and other Heads of Houses. The founder's crozier is upwards of 300 years old, but is perfect. It is of silver gilt, richly ornamented, and 6ft. in length. Turner's Buildings were erected in 1706, by President Thomas Turner. The buildings contain the rooms for the Fellows of the college.

CHRIST CHURCH COLLEGE.—This grand old structure is situated in St. Aldate-street. It is the largest and one of the grandest of Oxford colleges, and is familiarly known as the "House." It was founded by Cardinal Wolsey in 1525, and was intended to bear his name, but when he fell from power it was seized by the king, and its functions suspended. On the transfer of the bishopric from Osney to Oxford in 1546 the title of Christ Church was given to the cathedral and college. The exterior presents a striking appearance from its architectural extent and excellencies, its turrets or bastions and balustrades conveying ideas of great amplitude, magnificence, and power, in keeping with the mighty will of the wily cardinal who founded and in part planned it. The centre is relieved by the "Tom" gateway, which leads to the fine quadrangle usually termed the "Tom Quad," and which, though designed by Wolsey, was completed by Sir Christopher Wren, in the Tudor style, in 1682. It derives its name from the bell, "Great Tom," formerly belonging to Osney Abbey, in the tower above. The basement of this tower is a superb architectural composition, but its leading lines were abandoned by Sir Christopher Wren, who had but few ideas of Gothic design in detail. "Great Tom" forms one of the attractions of the college. It weighs 17,000lb., and the clapper 342lb. Every night punctually at five minutes past nine "Tom" tolls 101 strokes, the number of students on the original foundation. The Great Quadrangle measures 264ft. by 216ft. There is a greensward in the centre, with reservoir and fountain. It is said that an ancient stone cross and pulpit stood there, and from the latter Wicliff used to preach to large congregations. The oldest fig tree in England stands in Canon Pusey's garden. It was imported from the Levant by Pococke, the orientalist. The anatomical Theatre is a handsome edifice, and well adapted for its peculiar purpose. The New Buildings, erected from designs by Sir Thomas Deane, were commenced in 1862 and finished in 1866. The new Meadow Walk was commenced in 1868, and it is supposed that when the young elms and poplars planted on each side arrive at maturity, the promenade will rival the famous Broad Walk. On Show Sunday, the Sunday preceding Commemoration, the College Principals, Fellows, M.A.'s, B.A.'s, citizens, and visitors perambulate the Broad Walk in double columns from six to nine in the evening. The river side walks on the banks of the Cherwell and Thames are also favourite spots. Peckwater Quadrangle derives its name from an ancient hall once kept by Richard Peckwater, standing at the south-west corner of the present court. The Canterbury Quadrangle is named from the old foundation of Canterbury College, formerly standing here. It was founded in 1363 by Simon Islip, Archbishop of Canterbury, for the study of Canon and Civil

Law. The magnificent gateway, in the Doric order, was erected in 1778. In the hall of Christ Church is a very fine picture gallery, containing specimens by Tintoretto, Holbein, Titian, Paulo Veronese, Velasquez, and others, and in the library are some very rare works, including a letter of Charles II. and an illuminated lectionary belonging to Wolsey.

CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL.—The cathedral, with the college chapel of Christchurch, were originally the Priory Church of S. Frideswide, and were founded in or about the eighth century, and consecrated in 1180. The prevailing style of the whole building is Norman, with the exception of the choir: but many features of Saxon architecture also occur. The existing structure was partly built in the reign of Henry I. The building is cruciform; the length from east to west is 154ft.; from north to south, 102ft.; height, western part, 41½ft.; choir, 37½ft.; breadth, nave and side aisles, 54ft. From the intersection of the nave and transept rises a square tower, surmounted by an octagonal spire, one of the earliest in the kingdom, but forming no part of the original design; it is 144ft. in height. The tower contains a fine peal of ten bells, six of which were brought from Osney Abbey when that establishment was abolished in 1546. The edifice is entered by a Saxon doorway, and the choir presents much of the Saxon character also. The massive Saxon pillars on each side, with their ornamented capitals and double arches—a lower arch springing from corbels attached to the pews—are beautiful conceptions. A passage runs by three sides of the choir, amongst the pillars, and other ornamental architecture. Within the last quarter of a century the cathedral has undergone many extensive alterations and repairs, and was entirely renovated in 1870 under the direction of the late Sir G. Scott, R.A. The pulpit, the seat for the Vice-Chancellor opposite, and a portion of the altar plate, which is very ancient and beautifully chased, were also brought from Osney Abbey. The pulpit is supported by a small ornamental oak pillar, and is surmounted by a finely-carved canopy. The organ is a powerful one, its tone being remarkably rich. The choir has been much improved of late. Amongst the ancient monuments in the cathedral is one to James Zouch, who died in 1503. There are four other tombs between the arches dividing the Latin chapel from the middle north aisle. They are supposed to be those of Henry de Bathe, Justiciary of England, who died in 1252; Prior Guimond, who died in 1149; Lady de Montacute, daughter of Sir Peter de Montfort, who died about 1353; and the last the shrine of S. Frideswide, who died in 740. Many of the tombs and mural tablets are very curious, and among the stained glass windows is one made up of fragments discovered at various times, and since pieced together. The cathedral will well repay a visit in every respect, irrespective of the college of which it forms part.

TRINITY COLLEGE.—This college is in Broad-street, and was founded in 1554 by Sir Thomas Pope, who filled various state offices during the reigns of Henry VIII. and Mary. In the first quadrangle are the remains of the ancient buildings of Durham College—which originally stood here, and which was founded by the priors of Durham in the thirteenth century—the chapel, hall, library, President's lodging, and common room. They display great irregularity of style, and possess but few attractions, except the front, which was enlarged and improved by Dr. Bathurst in 1618-20. In the chapel is a handsome tomb of the founder, and an altar piece and screen of cedar wood carved by Grinling Gibbons. In the library are a few portraits, some very choice works, and some ancient stained glass. One of the curiosities of this college is a large chalice, originally belonging to St. Alban's Abbey. The second quadrangle consists of three sides, looking out upon the college gardens. It was designed by Sir Christopher Wren. The north wing was finished in 1667, the west front in 1682, the south side in 1728. The original design was not fully carried out. On the south side of the gardens is a remarkable avenue, known as Yew Tree Walk, formed of twenty-four trees on each side, whose boughs are most fantastically woven in the interior into a beautiful twisted roof. "Lime Tree Walk" is also a celebrated feature in the gardens.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE.—This college, which stands on the western side of St. Giles-street, was founded, on the site of St. Bernard's College, in 1555, by Sir Thomas White. St. Bernard's gateway is a relic of the old college, and is a square embattled tower, with a bay window, flanked by canopied niches. In the upper division is a statue of the saint to whom it is dedicated. The first quadrangle contains the chapel, hall, common room, and President's lodgings. The east side was built in 1597, and the whole quadrangle embattled twenty years later. The second quadrangle, to the east of the first, is mainly occupied by the library, which is in two divisions. In the hall, a plain and comparatively modern structure, are several fine portraits and a very elaborate mantelpiece. The crozier of Archbishop Laud is also preserved in the library. It is 6ft. 1in. in height, and is composed of a dark and polished wood, headed and infoliated with silver. In the library, which is peculiarly rich in rare works, will also be found the skull cap in which the archbishop was executed, his MS. Diary, a copy of Caxton's "Chaucer," some old Bibles, and a large quantity of fifteenth century ecclesiastical needlework. The gardens, of which an extensive view can be had from the eastern wing, are among the finest in Oxford. The chapel, which was built in 1630, contains some interesting and important monuments. In it are the remains of Laud and the heart of Dr. Rawlinson. There is a splendidly traceried roof here, and several very old brasses.

JESUS COLLEGE.—This college stands in the Turl, and was founded in 1571, Queen Elizabeth providing a large portion of the funds. It was originally intended for Welsh Students only, it being the wish of Hugh ap Rice, of Brecknock (to whose persuasive powers the college largely owes its existence) that an University education should by this means be placed within reach of his countrymen. In the chapel is a good east window, and in the hall are several good portraits and a handsome screen. The library is peculiarly rich in Welsh MSS. The bursary contains a beautiful silver gilt bowl, capable of holding 10 gallons, weighing 278oz. 17dwts., having a height of 1ft. and a girth 5ft. 2in. It was presented in 1632 by Sir Watkin Williams Wynn. One of Queen Elizabeth's huge stirrups, a curious metal watch, presented by Charles I., and a portrait of Queen Elizabeth are also in this apartment. Above twenty bishops have been educated here.

WADHAM COLLEGE.—This college stands opposite to the gardens of Trinity college in Park-street, and was founded by Nicholas Wadham in 1613, the site having been formerly occupied by a monastery of the Augustinian Friars. The buildings are in the Gothic style, and are approached through a massive square towered gateway. In the chapel is a good oaken roof and screen, and some very fine stained glass. Over the entrance to the hall is a statue of James I. in his robes, with the royal arms above. On the right is Nicholas Wadham, in armour, holding a model of the college in his right hand, and on the left Dorothy, his wife. The gardens, which have some fine cedars, are very pleasant, though not extensive.

PEMBROKE COLLEGE.—This college is situated in St. Aldate-street, and was founded in 1620 by Thomas Teesdale and Dr. Richard Wightwick. The hall, which is quite a modern erection, having only been built in 1842, is emblazoned with the arms of the founder in stained glass, while on the walls are some noteworthy portraits. The chapel is a plain building. There are two quadrangles. There is a small but choice collection of ancient plate here. The entrance gateway is noticeable from its curious oriel window, constructed on the model of the remains of one discovered in John o' Gaunt's palace at Lincoln.

WORCESTER COLLEGE.—This college is situated at the western extremity of the city, overlooking the Isis, in Beaumont-street. It occupies the site of a

Benedictine monastery, known as Gloucester Hall. The present establishment owes its origin to the generosity of Sir Thomas Cookes, who bequeathed £10,000 in 1714 for the purpose of founding a collegiate building in Oxford. The hall is a noble apartment, and the chapel is most handsomely and chastely decorated, the interior being one of the richest in the university. The grounds are also among the best in the city.

HERTFORD COLLEGE.—This college, which is situated facing the well-known Bodleian Library, was originally known as Hart Hall, acquiring its title of Hertford in 1740. It was founded at the latter part of the thirteenth century. Owing to the rigour and peculiarity of its governing statutes, the college for many years did not flourish overmuch, while for a considerable period no qualified person could be prevailed upon to accept the office of principal. The college generally is uninteresting.

KEBLE COLLEGE.—This college stands nearly opposite the Clarendon Laboratory, and was erected in 1868-70, at a cost of £50,000, in memory of John Keble, of Corpus Christi College, and Vicar of Hursley. The foundation stone was laid on the anniversary of his birthday, 25th April, 1868, by the late Archbishop Sumner, of Canterbury, and was opened in 1870 by the Chancellor, the Marquis of Salisbury. It is quite different in style to any other college, as they are all of stone. The layers of alternate coloured bricks give the building a most peculiar appearance, and, in consequence, it has been termed the "Zebra" College. It is in the Gothic style, and decorated in the manner prevalent in the thirteenth century. The chapel is profusely and gaudily decorated with mosaics illustrating the "Christian Year," and in the library is the original picture of the "Light of the World," by Holman Hunt. Keble College has a threefold purpose: it is a tribute of affection to the memory of one of the most eminent religious writers of the present century; it is an attempt at university reform; and it is an effort to spread the principles of the church party with whom John Keble was so long associated.

ST. ALBAN'S HALL.—This is the most ancient of the five halls. It was founded in 1200, and derives its name from Robert de Sancto Albano, who lived in John's time. In 1789 the south side of the quadrangle was rebuilt, and in 1866 the building was refaced. Among the eminent men of the foundation are Philip Massinger, the dramatist; Dr. Lamprugh, Archbishop of York; and Dr. Whately, Archbishop of Dublin.

NEW-INN-HALL.—This hall, which was formerly know as Trillick's Inn, as it belonged to John Trillick, Bishop of Hereford, was founded in 1391. It is known as the hall where several Welshmen of great attainments have received their education. In 1868 a small chapel for the convenience of those attending the hall was erected at its rear. The style is Gothic, and the path leading to the chapel is paved with black and red Warwickshire squares.

ST. EDMUND HALL.—This hall, founded by Edmund le Riche, Archbishop of Canterbury in 1317, is situated in Queen's-lane, opposite Queen's College. Its main feature is the wistaria which profusely adorns its outer walls. The buildings form three sides of a quadrangle, and dates from the latter part of the seventeenth century.

ST. MARY'S HALL.—This hall stands in Oriel-street, and was founded in 1325 by Mr. Henry Kelpe. Among the celebrated men educated here were Dr. John Hunter, Sir Thomas More, Sir Christopher Hatton, Bishop Grey, Bishop Rowlands, and Marchmont Needham.

ST. MARY MAGDALENE HALL.—This hall was founded in 1480, by William Waynflete. The present building was erected in 1820-2. "Job Pullen's Tree" was planted by one of the principals of that name on Headington Hill, where he used to walk twice daily to get a view of real English scenery.

CHURCHES.

All Saints' Church.—This church, in High-street, just past St. Mary's Church, is outwardly much decayed, caused by the inferior description of Headington stone of which it is composed; but within it is otherwise, the interior having been recently restored. In 1699 the steeple of the old building fell and did so much damage that it was considered expedient to build a new church, the present edifice, designed by Dean Aldrich, of Christ Church, being the result. The steeple is noticeable for its three stages: the first a rustic square tower, the next a turret, encircled with Corinthian pillars, and the third a handsome tapering spire. In the tower is a peal of five bells. In the vestry is a handsome tomb to the memory of Dr. Tatham, erected at a cost of £800. On the south side lie the remains of Alderman Levins, five times mayor of Oxford, who lived to complete 100 years. There is a handsome altar piece, presented by Lord Crewe.

Holy Trinity Church.—This building, which is situated close to the City Gas Works, was erected in 1843, at a cost of £3400. It is in the Early English style.

Holywell Church.—This church, situated close to the old Roman wall, is dedicated to the Holy Cross, and was either built or remodelled at the expense of Robert D'Oyley, Norman Governor of Oxford, about 1100. The belfry, rebuilt about 1264, contains a peal of five bells. "A fair stone cross, with the stocks, pillory, and gallows," once stood near the church, and the last person executed there was T. de Bensington, about 1229, for stealing an ox.

St. Aldate's Church.—This church is in the street of the same name, and is supposed to have been founded about the middle of the sixth century. S. Eldad, or Aldate, sometimes called S. Old or Told, to whom the church is dedicated, was a Bishop of Gloucester, who lived about 450. The present edifice is of various styles and periods. The first church was built of wood, and re-erected of stone in 1004, after which it belonged to the Priory of St. Frideswide and the Abbey of Abingdon. At present it consists of a nave, chancel, side aisles, and tower. The south aisle was added in 1335, the north in 1455. In 1862 the church was much improved, and is now one of the most commodious places of worship in the city. The spire, of the time of Edward III., was taken down in 1862, as it was considered dangerous. The font is of very rich design, of the fourteenth century, and is in good preservation. There is a fine altar tomb of alabaster in the south aisle to the memory of John Noble, LL.B., Principal of Broadgates Hall, now Pembroke College, who died in 1522. Beneath the church is a vaulted crypt, long used for a charnel-house, but recently cleaned out and repaired. The church is at the corner of Pembroke-street, known years back as Penny Farthing-street, corrupted from "Penyverthing"-street, which was so named from William Penyverthing, Provost of Oxford in 1240. The oldest portions of the building are the arcade of five small circular-headed arches, apparently Norman, which was removed in 1862 from the chancel to the north chancel aisle; and the flat-pointed arch in the north wall, which now sur-

Gable at St. Aldate's.

rounds the tomb of John Noble. The north aisle, which was built by Polton of Gloucester, was originally a chapel dedicated to our Saviour, and the sister aisle was built during the reign of Edward III. by John de Docklington. It must have been a splendid specimen of the Early Decorated style. In the church are several very fine old brasses. A good specimen of a gable window is to be seen in St. Aldate's-street.

St. Aloysius' Roman Catholic Church.—This church, which is somewhat bare, is situated in St. Giles's-road West, and was opened about six years since. It contains a handsome reredos and altar, the gift of the Marquis of Bute.

St. Barnabas's Church.—This is a modern church, situated in Cardigan-street, Jericho, built by the late Mr. T. Combe, of the University Press, in 1869, at a cost of £5000.

St. Clement's Church.—This church is comparatively modern, having been erected, in 1828, at a cost of £6500. The style is Anglo-Norman, and the church consists of a nave, side aisles, and a tower. The old church of St. Clements', which stood lower down the street, was erected in 1112 and taken down in 1829.

St. Ebbe's Church.—This church is one of the most ancient in Oxford, dating from 685, though the present structure only dates from 1816, when the church, with the exception of the old tower, which was adapted to the new edifice, was rebuilt. The tower is composed of rubble, has no staircase, and contains a peal of six bells. A curious Norman doorway forms the entrance to the vestry. The cost of rebuilding was £3,000, and in 1866 it was still further enlarged and restored.

St. George's Church.—This church which serves as a chapel of ease to St. Mary Magdalen, was erected in 1849 at a cost of £4500. It contains a few handsome stained glass windows.

St. Giles's Church.—This building, which consists of a nave, north and south aisles, porch, and chancel, the last named dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, is very ancient, many authorities contradicting each other as to the date of its foundation. Ross, of Warwick, states that it was built about the time of the Conquest, and another gives the founder as Alsoin, and the probable date 1120, in which year it was dedicated to St. Giles. The tower is the oldest part of the present erection, and some remnants of the later Norman architecture can be discerned in the north and south walls, in which latter are still five of the original lancet windows. The communion rails, which are very elaborate, are reputed to be the work of Inigo Jones. The font is of elegant and rare design, and enriched with the "dog's tooth" pattern of the time of Henry III. The porch is of the Early Pointed style, both doorways being of excellent form and well executed, and more injured by violence than time. There is a large table-tomb of freestone to the memory of some person unknown, behind which a noted royalist is supposed to have concealed himself, in Cromwell's time, and so eluded his pursuers. The church was restored a few years since at a cost of £1800.

St. John the Baptist Church.—This church, which is likewise the chapel of Merton College, is a handsome Gothic building, doubtless origiually intended to be the centre of a cross, but the nave and side aisles were never completed. It ranks second to none in Oxford for grandeur of proportion, and was formerly known as the Church of St. John within the Walls. The main features of this church are the massive tower, the great east window, with its Catherine wheel and rich tracery, and the choir, with its seven windows on each side, which are illuminated in imitation of those in Cologne Cathedral. These windows were furnished with glass as early as 1283, the expense being defrayed by Henry de Mannesfield. It is not certain when the choir was erected, but it is supposed to have been in 1300. The tracery in it is splendid, and is not to be rivalled by any example in England of the same period. The roof, of oak, of this chapel is also very fine. In the ante-chapel are the mural monuments of Sir H. Savile and Sir T. Bodley, besides several very fine ancient brasses. The brass lectern dates

from the fifteenth century, and the altar piece is attributed to Tintoretto. The church, altogether, is one of the most handsome and interesting of Oxford.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST CHURCH.—This is a small iron church, situated in the Cowley-road. A new building is shortly to be erected, to meet the growing needs of the place, to the memory of Archbishop Longley, of Canterbury, who commenced his ministerial career at Cowley. The site has been secured, and it is proposed to spend £20,000 in the erection of the Longley Memorial Church.

ST. MARTIN'S (CARFAX) CHURCH.—This church, with the exception of the tower, is quite a modern structure, having been erected in 1822. The ancient edifice, dedicated to St. Martin, Bishop of Tours, who died in 399, was probably erected about 500 A.D. It was, however, rebuilt in the twelfth century, the tower now standing being a remnant of that structure. Formerly the tower was much higher, but in 1341 it was lowered, because the undergraduates complained that "the townsmen, in time of combat with them, retire there, as to their castle, and from thence gall and annoy them with arrows and stones." The old church was surrounded by a graveyard, but it has been gradually used for building purposes as the city has increased. There is an ancient font in the church, much injured, but a good specimen of the style of the fourteenth century. The east window was inserted in 1866 in memory of James Morrell, a great city benefactor. Shakespeare stood as godfather to Sir William Davenant in this church on 3rd March, 1606. In the twelfth year of Henry VII.'s reign Edward Woodman, Alderman, and six times mayor of the city, was buried here.

ST. MARY MAGDALEN CHURCH.—This church, which boasts of great antiquity, is situated between Balliol College and Cornmarket-street, in which street is a fine gable. The church is stated to have been originally built before the Conquest, the only part now remaining of this structure being a semi-circular arch dividing the nave from the chancel, but it has at various times been restored, the last being in 1875. The church consists of a nave, chancel, three aisles, and a tower, and of these the north and south aisles were built by Bishop Hugh, of Lincoln (St. Hugo, of Burgundy) about 1194. This bishop was a native of Grenoble, and was brought to England by Henry II. on account of his sanctity and superior attainments. The nave and tower were rebuilt in the time of Bishop Hugh, with materials brought from Osney Abbey, the first-named being again rebuilt in the reign of Henry VIII: The north aisle is the Martyrs' Memorial Aisle, and was rebuilt in 1840, by public subscription, as a memorial of the martyred prelates, Cranmer, Ridley, and Latimer. Altogether, the cost was about £8000. Sir Gilbert Scott was the architect. Here is an old oak door, formerly the entrance to the martyrs' door in the Bocardo prison, which is ornamented with carvings of the three prelates. Under the west window is a finely carved oak case, originally known as the Jewel Chest, and used as a store place for church plate.

GABLE IN CORNMARKET-STREET.

St. Mary the Virgin Church.—This is the University church, and is situated in High-street. It forms one of the most prominent and handsome ornaments of the city, as it has one elaborately decorated *façade*, curiously twisted pillars, and a beautiful spire. The original structure is reported to have been founded by King Alfred, and in the Doomsday Book it was mentioned as royal property. The present structure, however, was built under the supervision of Brome, Almoner to Eleanor of Castile, whose tomb is in the north chantry. The church contains several ancient brasses, and on the south side of the nave there are some exceedingly good stained glass windows. John Nixon, founder of the Freemen's School, and Amy Robsart, wife of Lord Dudley, lie buried here. A marble slab records the interment of the latter at the west door on Sunday, September 22, 1560.

St. Michael's Church.—This church is in Cornmarket-street, and is the oldest but one in the city, having been founded before the Conquest. It was restored in 1855 by Mr. Street. In the lady chapel is an elaborately painted brass to the memory of Alderman Flexney and his wife, near which is a somewhat extravagant carving. The tower is Saxon, and built of rubble, with quoins of finished masonry. The battlements were added in 1500. The south side is known as the Welsh aisle, as some Welsh members of Jesus College are interred there.

St. Paul's Church.—This building, of the Ionic order, was erected in 1836 by public subscription, the site being given by the Radcliffe trustees. It calls for no comment.

St. Peter in the East Church.—This is the oldest church in England, having been built about 1100. It is situated in Queen's-lane, near St. Edmund Hall. The crypt, known as Grymbald's, is very remarkable, and a subterranean passage is supposed to exist between this and New College. It is stated that Fair Rosamond came every day by this passage to worship. The south door is a very good specimen of Norman architecture, and the chancel has some very fine chain ornaments. Near the entrance to the crypt is a small but handsome window. A malefactor was executed at the church door in Mary's reign, and the staple from which the cord hung remained for many years.

St. Peter le Bailey Church.—This church has been removed from its original situation in Queen-street, and rebuilt in New-in-Hall-street. The original church was founded by St. Frideswide in A.D. 738, 740. In 1726 the old fabric tumbled down from sheer decay.

St. Philip's and James' Church.—This building, though of modern erection, having been built in 1860, is exceedingly handsome, the interior being very beautifully decorated. The style is Early Decorated. The spire was added in 1866.

St. Thomas's Church.—This building, situate in St. Thomas-street, is somewhat ancient, having been founded in 1141 by the canons of Osney Abbey, on ground given by Bernard St. Waleri. It was originally dedicated to St. Nicholas, bishop of Mora. Burton, of "melancholy" tendencies, was vicar here in 1616.

OBJECTS OF INTEREST.

Ashmolean Museum, &c.—This museum, founded in 1679, is in Broad-street, at the back of the Sheldonian Theatre. It contains a varied assortment of implements, pottery, tools, MSS., &c., from all quarters of the globe, besides a pair of Charles I.'s spurs, a watch of Queen Elizabeth's, a glove worn by the ill-fated Mary Queen of Scots, a frame carved by Grinling Gibbons, which encloses a portrait of Elias Ashmole, the founder; the Arundel Marbles, a large shoe, composed of 1000 pieces of leather, originally belonging to John Bigg, clerk to Judge Mayne; a small horn, said to have grown on an old Cheshire woman's head, and a scold's gag or bridle. Opposite this museum is a house

now covered with ivy, which was formerly Kettel Hall, it having been founded by Dr. Kettel in 1615.

BODLEIAN LIBRARY, &c.—This famous library, perhaps the best in the world, is situated opposite Brasenose College. It was founded in 1595 by Sir Thomas Bodley, the library previously existing owing its origin to Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester. Besides books it contains a fine collection of models, ivories, busts, seals, pictures, and curiosities of every description. The numbers of books here are 400,000, which are constantly increasing, and 26,000 MSS. The entrance fee is 3d., but if accompanied by a member of the University in academicals the admission is free. Adjoining the Bodleian Library is the Divinity School, founded by Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester, in 1445, and in the basement storey is the Convocation House, where is lodged the Selden library. There is some fine tracery in the roof here. In the same quadrangle is the Music School, containing portraits of leading musicians, &c.

BOTANICAL GARDENS.—These gardens, which were formerly used as a cemetery for the Jews, are situated opposite to Magdalen College. They were founded some 250 years since by Earl Danby. The entrance gate is adorned with statues of the First and Second Charles, and was designed by Inigo Jones. The entrance to the gardens is free, and they afford a fine promenade along the banks of the Cherwell.

CARFAX.—This, the junction of the four principal streets of the city, viz., High, Queen, St. Aldate, and Cornmarket-streets, is a corruption of Quatrevois, the four ways. The ancient water-conduit which stood here, and which conducted water into the city from the Hincksey Hills, is now in the grounds of Nuneham Courtney. Carfax is an interesting spot, as here the effigy of Paine, the sceptic, was burned, here the last public whipping at the cart's tail took place, and here stood the Swyndlestoe Tavern, where commenced the massacre of the students on the 10th of February, 1354, when sixty-three students were killed.

CLARENDON BUILDINGS.—These buildings almost adjoin the Sheldonian Theatre. They were erected in 1713, and were designed by Hawksmoor, a pupil of Sir Christopher Wren. Over the south entrance is a statue of Lord Clarendon. The work of the University Press was carried on here for 116 years—viz., from 1713—1830. The first sheet printed off was Sig. L of the third alphabet of Leland's "Collectanea." The buildings are now devoted to public offices.

MARTYRS' MEMORIAL.—This memorial, which is very handsome, reminds one forcibly of the Charing Eleanor Cross. The memorial stands in St. Giles-street, near the spot where the martyrs were burned. It was designed by the late Sir Gilbert Scott, and has good statues of Ridley, Latimer, and Cranmer, executed by Mr. Weekes, R.A. The height of the memorial is over 70ft., and the cost of its erection was £5000. At the top of Broad-street an iron cross let into the roadway denotes the place of the martyrs' death.

OXFORD CASTLE.—This was built in the reign of William Rufus by Robert D'Oyley, and the one solitary tower is the only remnant left. It is a splendid specimen of old Saxon fortification. Before the time of Rufus a castle existed on the same spot, for Mr. King, in his "Vestiges of Oxford Castle," say that "it is evident that Offa, Alfred, his sons, and Harold Harefoot, actually resided in the castle." He imagines that a building, with ditch and walls, was formed by King Offa, and remarks that "in very old writings the castle or fortress is called mota." An ancient Saxon crypt or chapel was some time since discovered, and placed in the same position, in a modern cellar, as near the original spot as possible; the architecture of the roof was preserved. The tower now standing is supposed to belong to a church at one time within the walls, known as S. George's.

RADCLIFFE LIBRARY.—This library, which was founded by the munificent

doctor after whom it is named, is situated in a circular building some little way back, on the left side going from Carfax, from High-street. Its handsome domed hall is now used as an additional reading room to the Bodleian.

REWLEY ABBEY.—On the left bank of the Thames is a small gateway, forming part of the London and North Western Railway Company's coal wharf, which is all that remains of Rewley Abbey, which was founded by Edmund, Earl of Cornwall, in 1279. It can be easily distinguished from the river.

SHELDONIAN THEATRE.—This world famous building, where the Encœnia speeches and honorary degrees are made and conferred, is situated near Broad-street, and is one of the finest ornaments in the city. It was built by Sheldon, Archbishop of Canterbury, designed by Sir Christopher Wren, and opened in 1669. It is decorated in the extravagant style usually associated with the name of Verrio. From the top of the building a splendid view of the city, the Thames, and the Cherwell can be obtained. The first printing office was located in the Sheldonian Theatre.

THE UNIVERSITY GALLERIES.—These galleries are situate at the corner of St. Giles' and Beaumont-streets, and were erected with a legacy bequeathed by Dr. Randolph. The galleries are open from 12 to 4, and contain the original Chantrey models, sketches by Angelo, Turner, and Ruskin, and pictures by Gainsborough, Morland, Constable, Reynolds, Hogarth, Opie, Teniers, and Canaletto, besides many others.

UNIVERSITY MUSEUM, &C.—This is a building of striking appearance, situated in the Parks, and founded for promoting the study of natural history and science. On the north side of, and, in fact, in continuation with the Museum, is the Clarendon laboratory.

Itineraries.—For the convenience of intending visitors to the city of Oxford who have only a limited amount of time at their disposal, we have arranged the principal objects of interest, so that they can select their itinerary accordingly, and, if so mindful, they can make a tour of the Colleges and Halls, or the Churches and other objects of interest; or the Colleges, Churches, and buildings of interest combined. We select "Carfax," situate in the centre of the city, at the top of St. Aldate's, Queen, Cornmarket, and High-streets, as our starting-point:—

(1.) THE COLLEGES AND HALLS.—From Carfax we will proceed down St. Aldate's-street, and a little to the right of St. Aldate's Church we shall find Pembroke College. Leaving that building, we retrace our steps, and, crossing the road to the Foundation of Christ Church, proceed by way of "Tom Quad" and Canterbury Gate to Oriel College, nearly opposite. Bearing to the right, and again crossing the road, the College of Corpus Christi is arrived at, a little beyond which is Merton College and St. Alban's Hall. Returning up Merton-street we reach Oriel College, after leaving which we arrive at St. Mary's Hall. Passing through Radcliffe-square, on the left hand side, will be seen Brasenose College. Going forward through the University Buildings into Broad-street, crossing the road, and passing round the north-east corner of the Clarendon Buildings, Hertford College (formerly Magdalen Hall) is approached. Leaving Hertford College, the lane to the right hand takes us direct to New College. Walking to the bottom of Broad-street, crossing Holywell-street, through Park-street, we reach Wadham College. Still keeping up Park-street, as far as the University Museum, and nearly facing it, stands Keble College. Repassing the University Museum, turning to the left, through the Water walks by the river Cherwell, and through the district of St. Clement's, Magdalen Bridge is reached, on the other side of which stands the Foundation of Magdalen College. Keeping on the right up the High-street, and turning down Queen's-lane, on the right hand side will be found St. Edmund's Hall. Leaving Queen's-lane, and again entering the High-street, on the right hand side, stands Queen's College, nearly opposite to which is the early collegiate Foundation, University College; again

crossing the road, we approach All Souls' College. Proceeding up the "High" as far as the "Turl," on the right hand side of which is Lincoln, and a little further on, separated from it by a narrow lane known as Brasenose-lane, is Exeter, immediately facing which is Jesus. Re-entering Broad-street from the Turl, on the opposite side of the road may be seen Trinity College, next to which is Balliol. Thence, by way of Broad-street and St. Giles, we reach St. John's College. Crossing the road, passing through Little Clarendon and Walton-streets, we arrive at Worcester College, thus completing our tour of the Colleges.

(2.) Churches and other Objects of Interest.—From Carfax, our starting point, the first Church we arrive at is St. Martin, or Carfax. Passing down St. Aldate's-street, and leaving behind us the Town Hall, Corn Exchange, Public Library, and Post-office, we find St. Aldate's Church at the corner of Pembroke-street, at the bottom of which is St. Ebbe's Church. Proceeding down St. Ebbe's and Littlegate-streets, Commercial and Blackfriars-roads, we arrive at Holy Trinity Church, in close proximity to the Gas Works. Retracing our steps into Commercial-road, taking a turn to the left, and so passing into Speedwell-street, thence into St. Aldate's, we reach an old timber-faced house, once the residence of Bishop King, a little above which is the entrance to Christ Church Meadow (with its Broad Walk and the barges of the several Colleges). Passing Christ Church College and Cathedral, we turn to the right and find ourselves in the High-street, some distance down which, on the left hand side, are situate the churches of All Saints' and St. Mary the Virgin (the University Church). Crossing the road from St. Mary's, entering Oriel-street, and bearing a little to the left into Merton-street, we arrive at the Church of St. John the Baptist; thence, proceeding by way of Merton-street, King-street, into High-street, passing on our way the Botanical Gardens and Laboratory, over Magdalen Bridge into High-street, St. Clement's, at the bottom of which, bearing a little to the left, is St. Clement's Church. From High-street, St. Clement's, we pass into the Cowley-road, where is an Independent Chapel. Entering Stockmore-street from Cowley-road, we come to the Church of St. John the Evangelist. Again passing by way of Iffley-road, over Magdalen Bridge into the High-street, and turning into Long Wall-street, at the bottom of which, and bearing to the right, we find Holywell Church and Cemetery (St. Cross). Re-entering Long Wall and High-streets, a little distance up in a narrow thoroughfare on the right hand side, known as Queen's-lane, is the Church of St. Peter-in-the-East. Leaving which, we pass through New College-lane, and part of Catherine-street, into Broad-street, near which stands the Sheldonian Theatre, Clarendon Buildings, Ashmolean Museum, and the Schools, and continuing our way up Broad-street, we at length arrive at St. Mary Magdalen's Church, facing which is the Martyrs' Memorial, and opposite the University Galleries (Taylor Buildings), and by turning a little to the left up Cornmarket street, we come to St. Michael's Church. Returning thence, and keeping a direct line up St. Giles', we find St. Giles' Church. Thence proceeding some distance, passing on our way St. Aloysius' Roman Catholic Church, the Radcliffe Infirmary and Observatory, we reach the Church of St. Philip and St. James'. From there we cross the road, going by way of St. John's-road, past St. Sepulchre's Cemetery, into Jericho, and back towards the city into Cardigan-street, where is the Church of St. Barnabas. Then proceeding into Clarendon-street, at the top we find St. Paul's, facing the University Press. We now proceed about 500 yards in a direct line, and crossing the road, enter an open space known as Gloucester Green, passing down Chain Alley into George-street, we arrive at St. George's Church, opposite to which is the new High School for Boys; a few paces from which is the Independent Chapel, the new Wesleyan Memorial Chapel, St. Peter-le-Bailey Church, and New-Inn-Hall. Returning to Carfax by way of George and Cornmarket-streets,

over Facey's Bridge, through Park End-street, to St. Thomas's Church, facing the Railway Stations. Then passing under the railway bridge, and proceeding a short distance in the direction of Osney, we arrive at St. Frideswide Church and Cemetery, thus completing our tour of the Churches, &c.

(3.) Colleges, Halls, Churches, and other Objects of Interest.—From Carfax we proceed to St. Martin's Church, and on our way down St. Aldate's-street, pass the Town Hall, Corn Exchange, Public Library, Post-office, St. Aldate's Church, Pembroke College, and thence down Pembroke-street, we reach St. Ebbe's Church. Through St. Ebbe's and Littlegate-streets, Commercial and Blackfriars-roads, we arrive at Holy Trinity Church, in close proximity to the Gas Works. Retracing our steps into Commercial-road, taking a turn to the left, so passing into Speedwell-street, and thence into St. Aldate's-street, where, after passing Bishop King's Palace, we cross the road to Christ Church College and Cathedral, proceeding by way of "Tom Quad" and Canterbury Gate to Oriel College, nearly opposite. Bearing to the right, and again crossing the road, the College of Corpus Christi is arrived at, a little to the right of which is Merton, with its celebrated Church dedicated to St. John the Baptist. Proceeding through the entrance gateway we come to St. Alban's Hall, and leaving Oriel College, we arrive at St. Mary's Hall. Passing through Radcliffe-square, and by the Library, on the left hand side will be seen Brasenose College. Going forward, and passing the Bodleian Library, Sheldonian Theatre, Clarendon Buildings, and Ashmolean Museum, Hertford College (formerly called Magdalen Hall) is approached. Leaving Hertford College, the lane to the right hand takes us direct to New College. Walking to the bottom of Broad-street, crossing Holywell-street, through Park-street, we reach Wadham College. Still keeping up Park-street, as far as the University Museum, nearly facing, stands Keble College. Repassing the University Museum, through Parks-road, we turn to the right, and reach Holywell Church and Cemetery (St. Cross); turning to the left, through the Water walks by the river Cherwell, we come into the Marston-road, and find on the right hand St. Clement's Church, and a short distance down on the left the Roman Catholic Church. From High-street, St. Clement's, we pass through Pembroke-street into the Cowley-road, where is an Independent Chapel. Turning from Cowley-road into Stockmore-street, we come to the Church of St. John the Evangelist. Returning from the Iffley-road into High-street, we proceed to Magdalen Bridge, on the other side of which stands the Foundation of Magdalen College. Keeping on the right up the High-street, and leaving the Botanical Gardens on our left, we turn down Queen's-lane, and find St. Edmund's Hall on the right, and a little farther on is the Church known as St. Peter-in-the-East. Leaving Queen's-lane, and again entering the High-street, on the right hand side, stands Queen's College, nearly opposite which is the early collegiate foundation, University College; and crossing the road, we approach All Soul's College. Proceeding up the "High," we leave behind us All Saints' and St. Mary's Churches, and turning down the Turl on the right hand we find Lincoln College, and a little farther on, separated from it by a narrow lane, named after Brasenose, is Exeter, immediately facing which is Jesus. Re-entering Broad-street from the Turl, on the opposite side of the road may be seen Kettel Hall and Trinity College, adjoining which is Balliol. Thence by way of Broad-street and St. Giles's, passing on our way St. Mary Magdalen Church, to the left of which is St. Michael's Church, the Martyrs' Memorial, University Galleries, and St. John's College, we at last reach the Church of St. Giles, the Church of St. Aloysius, and a little farther on that of St. Philip and St. James. Leaving the last-named building, passing by the Radcliffe Observatory and Infirmary, and turning down St. John's-road, past St. Sepulchre's Cemetery, and proceeding back towards the city into Cardigan-street, we reach St. Barnabas Church. Thence through Clarendon-street, we arrive at St. Paul's, immediately facing the University Printing Office. We now proceed about 500 yards in a direct line and reach Worcester College. Crossing the road, we enter an open space known as Gloucester Green, and passing down Chain-alley into George-street, arrive at St. George's Church,

a few paces from which is the Independent Chapel, High School for Boys, Wesleyan Memorial Church, St. Peter's Church, and New Inn Hall. Returning to Carfax, *viâ* George-street and Cornmarket, we go by way of Queen-street and New-road, over Pacey's Bridge, through Park End-street, (passing Oxford Castle) to St. Thomas's Church, opposite the Station, somewhat to the right of which is the Church and Cemetery of St. Frideswide, when our third itinerary of the "lions" of the University city is completed.

USEFUL INFORMATION.

Accidents. — As accidents will occasionally happen in the best regulated boats, we have thought it advisable to give the treatment recommended by the Royal Humane Society in cases of apparent death by drowning, &c. :—

I. *If from Drowning or other Suffocation or Narcotic Poisoning.*—Send immediately for medical assistance, blankets, and dry clothing, but proceed to treat the patient instantly, securing as much fresh air as possible. The points to be aimed are—First, and immediately, the restoration of breathing; and, secondly, after breathing is restored, the promotion of warmth and circulation. The efforts to restore life must be persevered in until the arrival of medical assistance, or until the pulse and breathing have ceased for at least an hour.

Rule 1. *Treatment to Restore Natural Breathing.*—To maintain a Free Entrance of Air into the Windpipe.—Cleanse the mouth and nostrils; open the mouth; draw forward the patient's tongue, and keep it forward; an elastic band over the tongue and under the chin will answer this purpose. Remove all tight clothing from about the neck and chest.

Rule 2. *To Adjust the Patient's Position.*—Place the patient on his back on a flat surface, inclined a little from the feet upwards; raise and support the head and shoulders on a small firm cushion or folded article of dress placed under the shoulder-blades.

Rule 3. *To Imitate the Movements of Breathing.*—Grasp the patient's arms just above the elbows, and draw the arms gently and steadily upwards, until they meet above the head (this is for the purpose of drawing air into the lungs), and keep the arms in that position for two seconds. Then turn down the patient's arms, and press them gently and firmly for two seconds against the sides of the chest (this is with the object of pressing air out of the lungs. Pressure on the breast-bone will aid this). Repeat these measures alternately, deliberately, and perseveringly, fifteen times in a minute, until a spontaneous effort to respire is perceived, immediately upon which cease to imitate the movements of breathing, and proceed to induce circulation and warmth (as below). Should a warm bath be procurable, the body may be placed in it up to the neck, continuing to imitate the movements of breathing. Raise the body in twenty seconds in a sitting position, and dash cold water against the chest and face, and pass ammonia under the nose. The patient should not be kept in the warm bath longer than five or six minutes. But it is preferable that artificial respiration and friction of the

limbs and body with dry flannel or cloths should be first had recourse to, and that the warm bath should not be employed till there is proof of respiration having been restored.

Rule 4. *Treatment after Natural Breathing has been Restored.*—To induce Circulation and Warmth.—Wrap the patient in dry blankets and commence rubbing the limbs upwards, firmly and energetically. The friction must be continued under the blankets or over the dry clothing. Promote the warmth of the body by the application of hot flannels, bottles or bladders of hot water, heated bricks, &c., to the pit of the stomach, the armpits, between the thighs, and to the soles of the feet. On the restoration of life, when the power of swallowing has returned, a teaspoonful of warm water, small quantities of wine, warm brandy and water, or coffee should be given, The patient should be kept in bed, and a disposition to sleep encouraged. During reaction large mustard plaisters to the chest and below the shoulders will greatly relieve the distressed breathing.

II. *If from Intense Cold.*—Rub the body with snow, ice, or cold water. Restore warmth by slow degrees. In these accidents it is highly dangerous to apply heat too early.

III. *If from Intoxication.*—Lay the individual on his side on a bed with his head raised. The patient should be induced to vomit. Stimulants should be avoided.

Rule 5. *To Excite Inspiration.*—During the employment of the above method excite the nostrils with snuff or smelling salts, or tickle the throat with a feather. Rub the chest and face briskly, and dash cold and hot water alternately on them.

IV. *If from Apoplexy or from Sunstroke.*—Cold should be applied to the head, which should be kept well raised. Tight clothing should be removed from the neck and chest. Stimulants should be avoided.

Appearances which generally indicate Death.—There is no breathing or heart's action; the eyelids are generally half-closed; the pupils dilated; the jaws clenched; the fingers semi-contracted; the tongue appearing between the teeth, and the mouth and nostrils are covered with a frothy mucus. Coldness and pallor of surface increases.

General Observations.—On the restoration of life, a teaspoonful of warm water should be given; and then, if the power of swallowing be returned, small quantities of warm wine or weak brandy and water, warm; the patient should be kept in bed, and a disposition to sleep encouraged, except in cases of apoplexy, intoxication, and sunstroke. Great care is requisite to maintain the restored vital actions, and at the same time to prevent undue excitement. The treatment recommended by the society is to be persevered in for three or four hours. It is an erroneous opinion that persons are irrecoverable because life does not soon make its appearance, as cases have come under the notice of the society of a successful result even after five hours' perseverance; and it is absurd to suppose that a body must not be meddled with or removed without permission of a coroner.

Bridges.—The bridges are Richmond, Kingston, Hampton Court, Walton, Chertsey, Staines, Albert, Victoria, Windsor, Maidenhead, Cookham, Marlow, Henley, Sonning, Caversham, Pangbourne, Streatley, Wallingford, Shillingford, Day's Lock foot bridge, Clifton Hampden, Sutton, Abingdon, and Folly.

Bye-laws.—For those who may make the trip of the Thames valley by steam launch, we append the byelaws of the Thames Conservancy, relative to the carrying of lights. Every steam vessel navigating the River Thames (except as hereinafter provided) shall, between sunset and sunrise, while under way, exhibit the three following lights, of sufficient power to be distinctly visible with a clear atmosphere on a dark night at a distance of at least one mile,

namely: (*a*) At the foremast, or, if there be no foremast, at the funnel, a bright white light suspended at the height of not less than 10ft. from the deck, and so fixed as to throw the light from right ahead to two points abaft the beam on either side. (*b*) On the starboard side a green light, so fixed and fitted with an inboard screen as to throw the light from direct ahead to two points abaft the beam on the starboard side. (*c*) On the port side a red light, so fixed and fitted with an inboard screen as to throw the light from direct ahead to two points abaft the beam on the port side. (*d*) Provided, however, that no passenger steam vessel whilst navigating the said river above London Bridge, and when under way, shall be bound to exhibit between sunset and sunrise any other lights than two bright white lights, one at her masthead and one at her stem. Steamers towing vessels shall, between sunset and sunrise, exhibit, in addition to the above-mentioned three lights, a white light on the foremast or funnel not less than 4ft. vertically above the first-mentioned white light, of the like power and similar to it in every respect. Every steam dredger moored in the River Thames shall, between sunset and sunrise, exhibit three bright lights from globular lanterns of not less than 8in. in diameter, the said three lights to be placed in a triangular form, and to be of sufficient power to be distinctly visible with a clear atmosphere on a dark night at a distance of at least one mile, and to be placed not less than 6ft. apart on the highest part of the framework athwart ships. All barges on the River Thames above Putney Bridge, whether navigated by sail, towed by steam or horses, shall, between sunset and sunrise, while under way, exhibit in their bows or on their masts a red light of sufficient power to be distinctly visible with a clear atmosphere on a dark night at a distance of at least one mile. The penalty for breach of any of these byelaws is a sum not exceeding £5.

The Thames Conservancy have issued some rules as to navigation of steam boats:—They must exercise care in passing dredging vessels. They must slacken speed and reverse if in danger of collision. They must keep out of the way of a sailing boat. Two steam boats proceeding in opposite directions and meeting, must pass port side to port side. Steam vessels navigating against stream must ease, and, if necessary, stop to allow vessels coming down to pass clear. After sunset every steam boat under way must carry either the lights required for steamers, or a bright white light on stem or funnel. The name of the steamer must be painted on bow and stern.

All other information, such as the description of fishing to be found, &c., will be found fully treated under the places.

Camping Out.—For campers out there are a few things requisite, one of the most important being to obtain permission from landholders to camp on their land, and another not to take more furniture than possible. Of course, permission to camp on Conservancy land is unnecessary. Keep the food always in tin cases. Always take a spare suit of clothes in case of mishap, and a waterproof sheet—a good one can be made at home, thus:—Get some good duck, sew together to the size required, with each seam lapped (making two rows of stitching to each seam), the edge turned in all round, and the eyelets inserted; then hang it up by the corners, wet it with water and let it get drained (not dry); after this well brush into it some *boiled* linseed oil, which will lather with the water, and let it hang in the open air a day or two to dry; when dry, go carefully over again with *raw* oil, and leave to dry, when you will find your sheet thoroughly water-tight, and very pliable and good. If damaged at any time, a fresh coat of boiled and raw oil will always make it as good as ever. Boats for rowing or camping out can be hired of any of the boat builders mentioned in these pages, the prices varying from 10s. to £1 10s. per week, according to the description of boat, &c. One or two boat builders supply camping apparatus also. Campers

[illegible], cannot, as a rule, do better than consult a lock keeper as to camping places. The usual fees, when any are payable, for camping are 2s. 6d. a night or 5s. a week.

Locks on the Thames.

From preceding Lock.		*This Table shows the distances of the various Locks on the Thames from London Bridge to Oxford and vice versa, and from each other.*	From London Bridge.		From Oxford.	
M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.
...		Teddington	17	1	93	7
4	7	Moulsey	22	0	89	0
2	7	Sunbury	24	7	86	1
3	6	Shepperton	28	5	82	3
2	0	Chertsey	30	5	80	3
2	0	Penton Hook	32	5	78	3
2	6	Bell Weir	35	3	75	5
2	7	Old Windsor	38	2	72	6
3	0	Romney	41	2	69	6
2	3	Boveney	43	5	67	3
3	2	Bray	46	7	64	1
2	1	Boulter's	49	0	62	0
6	2	Marlow	55	2	55	6
1	5	Temple	56	7	54	1
0	5	Hurley	57	4	53	4
3	5	Hambledon	61	1	49	7
3	2	Marsh	64	3	46	5
2	4	Shiplake	66	7	44	1
2	7	Sonning	69	6	41	2
2	5	Caversham	72	3	38	5
4	3	Mapledurham	76	6	34	2
2	2	Whitchurch	79	0	32	0
4	1	Goring	83	1	27	7
0	5	Cleeve	83	6	27	2
6	4	Benson's	90	2	20	6
4	0	Dray's	94	2	16	6
3	0	Clifton	97	2	13	6
2	7	Culham	100	1	10	7
2	3	Abingdon	102	4	8	4
4	5	Sandford	107	1	3	7
1	6	Iffley	108	7	2	1
2	1	Oxford	111	0	...	

Tolls on the Thames.—The tolls for passing through each lock on the Thames are as follows :—

	s.	d.
Steam pleasure boats and passenger steamers	1	6
Sculling boats, pair oars, row boats, skiffs, randans, canoes, punts, and dinghys	0	3
Four oars and sailing boats	0	6
Row boats, shallops, over four oars	1	0
House boats under fifty feet in length	1	6
Ditto, over fifty feet in length	2	6

These charges are for once through and back the same day.

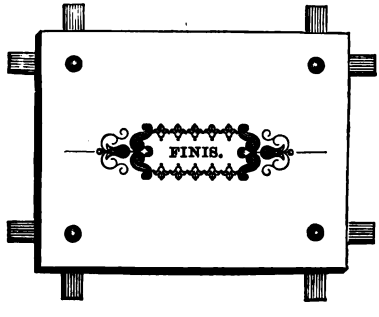
In lieu of the above tolls annual licences may be taken out as under, and dating from the 1st of January to the 31st December. These licences free all the locks :—

	£	s.
Steam pleasure boats and steam passenger boats not exceeding thirty-five feet in length	5	0
Ditto above thirty-five feet in length, and not exceeding forty-five feet	7	10
Ditto exceeding forty-five feet in length...	10	0
Sculling boats, pair oars, canoes, punts...	2	0
Four oars and sailing boats	2	10
Row boats over four oars, &c.	3	0
House boats not exceeding thirty feet in length	3	0
Ditto exceeding thirty and not exceeding fifty feet in length	5	0
Ditto exteeding fifty feet in length	7	10

The licences are not transferable from the boats for which they are issued.

The rates for rowing and sailing boats are doubled if towed by horse or any other animal.

Fishing Close Times on the Thames.—The special close times on the Thames below the City Stone at Staines are, for *trout*, from September 11th to January 24th; for *shad*, from July 1st to May 9th; for *lamperns*, from April 1st to August 23rd; for *eels* (for fixed engines only), from November 1st to April 20th. Above the City Stone to Cricklade the close times are, for *trout*, from September 10th to March 31st; and for *eels* (for instruments other than nets, bucks, or baskets), from March 1st to May 31st. For "all kinds of fish (other than pollan, trout, and char) which live in fresh water, except those kinds which migrate to or from the open sea," from March 15th to June 15th, both days inclusive.



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Windsor to Reading.....	11.0
Wednesdays—	
Reading to Oxford	10.0
Thursdays—	
Oxford to Henley	10.0
Fridays—	
Henley to Kingston	10.0
Saturdays—	
To let for Private Parties from Kingston to Windsor and back.	

FARES.

	Single.		Return.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.
Kingston and Oxford ...	18	0	30	0
,, Windsor...	5	0	7	6
,, Henley ...	10	0	15	0
,, Reading ...	12	6	19	0
Windsor and Reading...	7	6	11	6
,, Oxford ...	15	0	23	0
Reading and Oxford ...	7	6	11	6
Oxford and Henley	10	0	15	0

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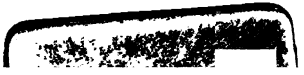
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